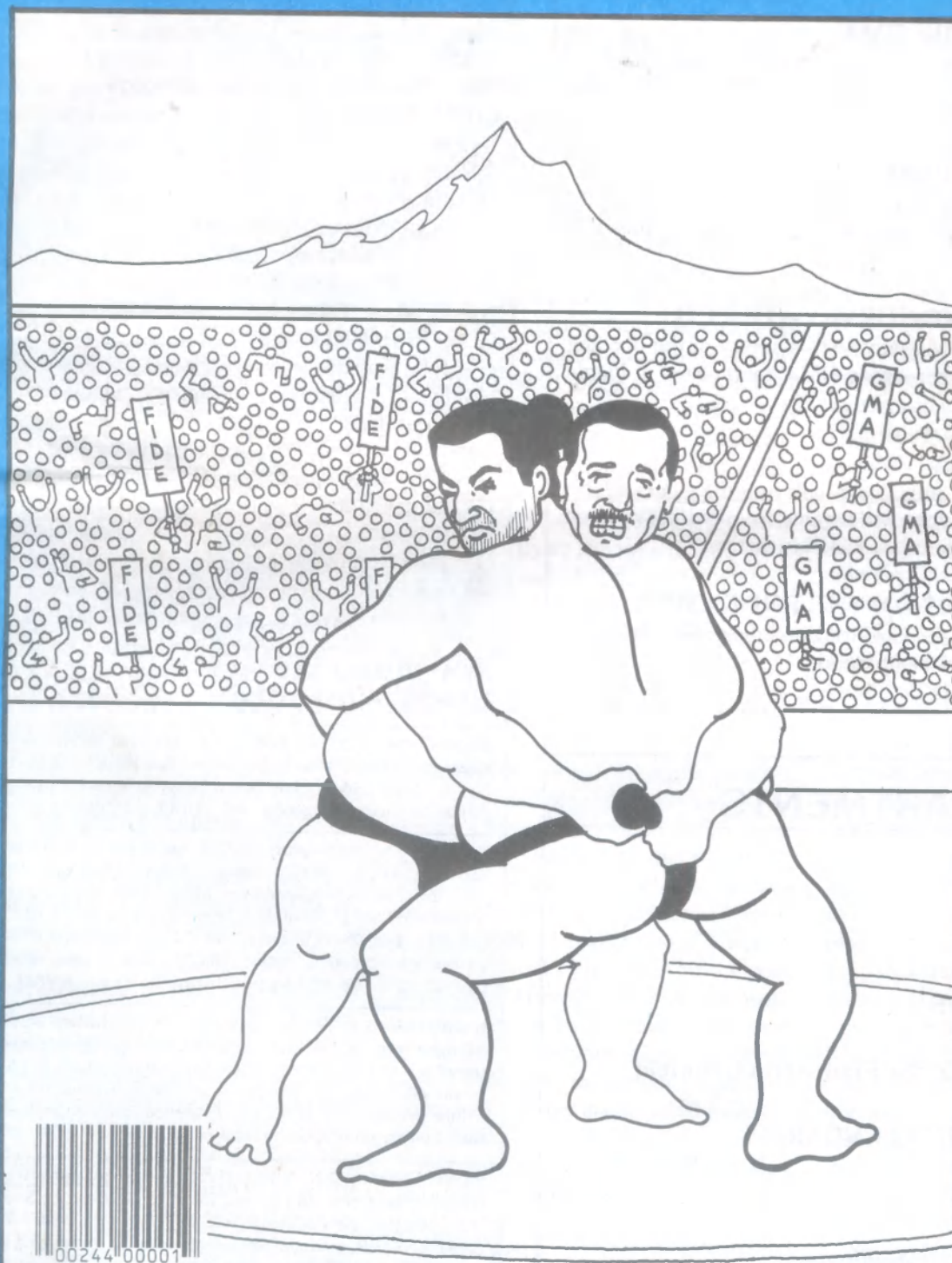


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March 5, 1990  
Volume 3, Issue 4



THE REAL WORLD  
OF SUMO



# INSIDE CHESS

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March 5, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 4

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## Editorial

**B**y now most of you are familiar with the computer snafu experienced at AT&T. The January 29, 1990 edition of *Time* magazine explained how dependent upon computers — “tin-boxed beasts,” in the parlance of a local chess Master — we’ve become. It seems that for an eight-hour period the AT&T phone system was jammed and only 50% of the calls got through. Millions of dollars worth of business was lost. On the **Inside Chess** front, when our desktop publishing system (Ventura) runs smoothly, we’re all smiles. Lately, we’ve been frowning. My editors have actually complained to me, “Yaz! Ventura is EATING some letters! Those typos weren’t there before!” What could I do? I opted for a gentle smile “Well, hide your lunches.” Last week a strange phenomenon occurred. We caught Ventura snacking red-handed! Indeed, words and letters were being digested.

Resident computer doctor Jonathan Berry gave us the diagnosis: “Too many files.” Having four hundred files at a time in Ventura had caused it a belch or two. After a thorough file trimming, most of the symptoms *appear* to have disappeared. The staff takes a great deal of pride in its proofing. Having Ventura as a foe is no fun.

1990 came in with an incredible rush. Since the start of the year we’ve been at a dead run. With the new FIDE Rapid Ratings project taking up all of our spare time, I’ve missed the opportunity to talk about 1989. Last year was our best year ever. Our subscriber base swelled from 1,500 to 3,000. Our newsstand sales are around 700 per issue. With that type of growth, we’ve been able to hire more people. This has given Associate Editor John Donaldson more time to concentrate solely on **Inside Chess**. Beginning with this issue, we’re sprucing up our “raw” games by adding his introductory notes. This will give you a better insight into a game by pointing out its crucial moments. If you appreciate this feature, let us know by dropping us a note.

We do appreciate the letters that you send. Your letters help us determine our

editorial policies and affect our entire operation. Many of you expect personal replies. Regretfully, we haven’t the manpower to answer or even acknowledge each and every letter we receive. If you expect an answer or an acknowledgement (no opening theory quizzes please!), be sure to send us a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Enjoy,  
Yasser Seirawan

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Thank you for the issue of **Inside Chess**. A couple of years ago I would play master Jude Acers in the French Quarter here in New Orleans. In between beatings, he told me of a “fantastic” new chess magazine being published out of Seattle. Over the years, I forgot about it and your magazine was a pleasant reminder. It is all Jude said it was and more. I found the games very entertaining and the annotations clear. It is refreshing to find a magazine with so many Master games in it. I love it. Don’t change a thing!

Shawn Laughlin

P.S. Check and coupon enclosed for subscription.

Dear Editor,

**Inside Chess** has delivered on all of the promises that Mr. Seirawan has made. **Inside Chess** simply blows away *Chess Life*. At first, I had thought that a “serious” magazine would be too technical as I was rated at 1580 at the time I subscribed. Now, I am at 1640. I realize that if I were a Master, I would get more out of your magazine. However, as it stands, your magazine has helped me much more than *Chess Life*. I read your magazine cover to cover. I play over the annotated games at home and I do the unannotated games at work during lunch hour.

Anyway, enclosed is \$39.00. Please sign me up for another year.

Thank you,  
Loren Pospisil

Dear Yaz,

Happy New Year! I just read 25-26 issue, the interview, Lucerne, U.S. Championship etc. Congratulations. Great issue, great magazine!

Yours,  
Pal Benko  
Budapest, Hungary

P.S. I wonder when you have time to study?!

Dear Mr. Seirawan,

1) Congratulations on your fine result at Skelleftea. 2) DON’T apologize for the extensive analysis of your game with Kasparov; this is my favorite type of article. Keep them coming! 3) I never cared about chess politics before, but the recent letter circulated by “Friends of the USCF” really got my blood boiling. How can people engaged in an intellectual pursuit display such stupidity? How dare they presume to speak for the United States, and in such overbearing and grandiose terms? If indeed these people stand for “one man, one vote,” then let me vote against them, vehemently. They are an embarrassment to the USCF, to the U.S. in general, and to me personally. I’ll take the GMA any day. 4) Speaking of the GMA, I think it, along with the World Cup Circuit, are first-rate ideas. The fast cycle of events and exciting “tournament style” (as opposed to “match style”) chess stimulates my interest far more than the FIDE World Championship cycle. 5) I wish the GMA well in procuring higher fees, expenses, and prize money in class prizes at big USCF tournaments; but I think big money Swiss events for amateurs are bad. The *accomplished* players deserve to win money, not the players who manipulate the system to keep their ratings just below an arbitrary numeric boundary. I take the money, but I’m embarrassed when I see a strong Master going empty-handed. 6) Three cheers for J. Polgar! I can’t wait ’til she trashes Ulf Andersson. 7) Sorry all you GMs (you, too, Garry), but some day the loathsome microchip will be beating you every time. It’s not “IF,” but “WHEN.”

Sincerely,  
Donald G. Maclean



# FIDE VERSUS THE GMA

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by Yasser Seirawan

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**A**ny longtime reader of *Inside Chess* knows that one of my hobbies is the occasional comment on world chess politics. Like a bad itch, I just have to scratch it—even though I know by doing so I make it worse!

## MAYAGUEZ, AUGUST 1989

Much has happened in the last few months. Our story picks up at the FIDE General Assembly meeting in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, August 1989. It was at this meeting that FIDE changed the rules of bidding for the FIDE World Chess Championship (WC). Pre-Mayaguez rules allowed the World Champion and the Challenger to state their preferences for playing sites. With the WC prize fund now in the millions of dollars, it has become increasingly difficult for a sponsor/organizer to raise the funds and adequately promote the match. At Mayaguez, FIDE allowed organizers to bid for the 1990 World Championship match prior to the challenger being known. While this decision was cheered by organizers, it deeply offended the players involved. Essentially, FIDE took away the historic right of both players to express their site preferences. In Mayaguez, two cities bid for the match: Wellington and Lyon. When Wellington unexpectedly withdrew its bid, Lyon won the right to host the 1990 match. A contract was promptly signed.

We all know that FIDE World Champion Garry Kasparov is in a state of war with FIDE. He saw this decision as a military strategist might: FIDE had now introduced nuclear weapons into the dispute. He didn't take the news very well. In fact, in an interview (Jan. 1990, *Chess Life*) Garry stated, "Because FIDE took away the right of players for input into the site decision, I am afraid that we cannot

play in Lyon...." Later in the same interview he hit the nail squarely on the head: "The one thing that I can guarantee is that FIDE won't get a single dollar from the World Championship Match. Otherwise, I won't play the match." Like every good drama, it comes down to the pot of MONEY at the end of the rainbow!

This seems to be an issue that harkens back a half-century or so. The central question is: who owns the World Title—FIDE or the World Champion? If, like Robert Fischer, Kasparov quit chess tomorrow, would he take the title with him? No. Does FIDE have the right to change the rules of the World Championship without the approval of the World Champion? Yes. Is this fair? No.

Being hopping mad, picking up your equipment and sulking off the field is one course of action. Garry chose another. The GMA Board mandated that Bessel Kok, Chairman of the GMA, and Jan Timman, Vice-President of the GMA, go to FIDE headquarters in Lucerne and work out a formula for peace. Despite my pessimism (*Inside Chess* Vol. II Is. 25-26), a peace accord was hammered out. In the Dec. 4, 1989 *FIDE Forum* under the banner headline "A Victory for Chess," FIDE published an article which read in part, "FIDE and the GMA have entered into agreement. At the Executive Council meeting on 8 November in Lucerne, FIDE President Campomanes transmitted a signed proposed agreement to GMA Chairman Bessel Kok. At their meeting, 26 November in Belgrade, the GMA Board accepted the Agreement [my emphasis]."

Later the article states, "As FIDE President Campomanes stated at the press conference during the Executive Council meeting last month, the accord is a 'victory for chess.'" The article closed with the following statements:

"The FIDE-GMA Agreement gives our Grandmasters a say in the councils of FIDE and answers their legitimate complaints. The Experts Commission shall make recommendations, and the final decision is with FIDE.

"The chess world is composed of all chess lovers in one community—federations, Grandmasters and Masters, amateurs and professionals. It is not possible for one part to live without the others."

Everything looked hunky-dory. My feeling while reading the agreement was one of amazement. Everything zipped into place. Each side *recognized* the other. An Experts Commission was to be established. A structure was to be *set up* to resolve disputes, both sides working together, etc., etc. The bottom line, however, was the bucks. Who got what? Well, it looked really good. Both FIDE and the GMA would get 8.5% of the WC prize fund. An additional 3% would be tucked into an account that would be supplemented by monies (10%) from the World Cup tournaments. This account would be jointly administered by reps from FIDE and the GMA. An additional 5% of the prize fund, however, would go to FIDE as the "Administrator of the match."

It seemed that both sides got a good deal. It was hard to imagine things unraveling. The weak link in all this good news was the approval of the deal only by the GMA Board. Garry didn't like the deal—but he didn't have the votes on the GMA Board to reject the agreement. His allies were waiting at the GMA General Assembly in Palma, Spain in December. Like other chess organizations, the GMA permits its General Assembly (i.e., its members) to overrule its Board. This happened in Palma. In a heated debate, the GMA Board *was* overruled by its

members. The GMA General Assembly accepted the Agreement but added a key appendix:

**"Resolution:**

**"The General Assembly has considered the proposed Agreement between G.M.A. and F.I.D.E. dated 26 November 1989.**

**"It understands that article 1 of this Agreement which refers to F.I.D.E. as the organizer of 'F.I.D.E. events' excludes the World Championship cycles.**

**"The Agreement further understands that the World Championship cycles, as the most important professional chess events, will from now on be organized under the auspices of the G.M.A.**

**"The General Assembly requests the Board of Directors of G.M.A. to act accordingly, and in the best interests of all members of the Association.**

**"On this basis the G.M.A. General Assembly ratifies the Agreement and mandates Mr. Garry Kasparov, World Champion, and Mr. Bessel Kok, Chairman of the Board, to jointly settle any problems which may arise in this connection."**

**(Signed) 18.12.89:**

**Bessel Kok**

**Garry Kasparov**

This resolution scuttles the entire agreement! Whereas the agreement had both sides working in concert, the resolution unilaterally cuts FIDE out of the management of the WC. On Dec. 29, 1989 the two sides made a joint statement to the press:

**"FIDE President Florencio Campomanes and Executive Council member David Anderton met GMA Chairman Bessel Kok and Vice President Grandmaster Jan Timman yesterday at the FIDE Secretariat in Lucerne.**

**"Mr. Kok handed to Mr. Campomanes**



**(l.-r.) Roman Toran, Boris Kutin, David Anderton, Georgios Makropoulos, Florencio Campomanes, Bessel Kok, Jan Timman, Egon Ditt, Alfred Kinzel, Don Schultz.**

a copy of the resolution of the GMA General Assembly in Palma on 18 December 1989.

**"Mr. Campomanes said that the resolution negated the entire basis of the Agreement between FIDE and the GMA which had been signed by Mr. Kok and Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Jan Timman following its approval at the GMA Board Meeting on 26 November 1989 in Belgrade. Mr. Kok and Grandmaster Timman indicated that they adhered to their view that the proposed agreement was fair and reasonable and fulfilled all of the objectives which the GMA Board has sought from the negotiations.**

**"Both parties recognized that an impasse had been reached and that great care would have to be exercised on both sides to avoid a total confrontation from which neither would benefit.**

**"A constructive dialogue ensued in which a number of ideas for a new initiative to break the deadlock were discussed. These must necessarily remain confidential at this stage to be given a chance of success and a further statement will be issued as soon as possible."**

**(Signed)**

**Florencio Campomanes**

**FIDE President**

**Bessel Kok**

**GMA Chairman**

From the promise of living happily ever after, the GMA and FIDE are back to square one. Cancel that: they have in fact moved backwards. With the GMA General Assembly now on record wanting the GMA to take over the 1990 World Championship match and the 1993 cycle completely, there is no room to maneuver.

The first fatality from all of this is the 1990 Interzonal, originally scheduled for Spain. Once the organizers learned that their bid with FIDE might be boycotted because of a GMA-organized Interzonal, they hastily withdrew their offer.

My feelings are well known regarding these matters. I don't want the GMA organizing either the World Championship match or the WC cycles. Conflicts of interest are too great. Kasparov could receive pressure from Moscow and a rule might be relaxed. And a bid from Baku for the Interzonals doesn't sound pleasant either. ■

# Nunn Wins A-Group at Wijk aan Zee

by GM John Fedorowicz

The 52nd Wijk aan Zee tournament was won by GM John Nunn with an 8-5 score. Nunn lost only to Kortchnoi on his way to his second Hoogoven win.

Watching this year's tournament, I was struck by the fact that there were more hard-luck stories for one event than I've ever seen before. In the early going, Nigel Short barged ahead with a +3 score—only to go on a losing streak, eventually finishing at 50%. Following Short into the lead was Viktor Kortchnoi who held it the longest—only to collapse at the end.

The American representative, Maxim Dlugy, missed his chances as well, especially in the penultimate round against Nunn in which Max lost a probably winning position.

Portisch, Andersson, and Petursson also had their chances to take the tournament, while M. Gurevich looked to be a victim of too many consecutive events.

Below is a selection of games from the tournament.

The Grandmaster B-group was won by your author with a score of 9-2. Ferdinand Hellers of Sweden finished with 7.5-3.5 to take clear second. For me, this was my third straight year playing in the B-group, and a victory was sorely needed.

The main attraction though was not the game by myself and GM Hellers, but the participation of all three Polgar sisters. For them as well as the spectators, the tournament was a bit of a disappointment. Judit (the youngest) turned in the best performance while Zsuzsa and Zsotia played erratically.

The other two GMs, Van der Sterren (Holland) and Damjanovic (Yugoslavia) were off form. The Hoogoven as usual was very well organized. Its only problem was that the roof of the tournament hall blew off the night before the last round (in one of the severest gales Europe has ever experienced). Games were moved to the hotel where the players stayed.

## • Wijk aan Zee 1990 Category 10 (2475) GM norm = 7.5 •

### • Grandmaster Group B •

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	Score	Place
1.	GM	J. Fedorowicz	USA 2560	■	=	=	1	=	①	=	①	1	1	1	1	9	1st
2.	GM	F. Hellers	SWE 2525	=	■	1	0	1	1	1	=	=	0	1	1	7.5	2nd
3.	IM	L. Winants	BEL 2455	=	0	■	=	=	0	1	1	=	1	1	=	6.5	3rd-4th
4.	IM	J. Polgar	HUN 2550	0	1	=	■	0	1	=	=	1	=	=	1	6.5	3rd-4th
5.	IM	J. Brenninkmeijer	NLD 2475	=	0	=	1	■	=	0	0	1	=	1	1	6	5th
6.	GM	P. Van der Sterren	NLD 2515	0	0	1	0	=	■	=	0	=	1	1	1	5.5	6th-7th
7.	IM	Z. Polgar	HUN 2500	=	0	0	=	1	=	■	=	0	1	=	1	5.5	6th-7th
8.	IM	S. Polgar	HUN 2410	0	=	0	=	1	1	=	■	0	0	=	①	5	8th-9th
9.	GM	B. Damjanovic	YUG 2535	0	=	=	0	0	=	1	1	■	1	0	=	5	8th-9th
10.	FM	P. Peelen	NLD 2380	0	1	0	=	=	0	0	1	0	■	1	0	4	10th
11.	FM	T. De Jong	NLD 2350	0	0	0	=	0	0	=	=	1	0	■	=	3	11th
12.	-	L. Van Wely	NLD 2445	0	0	=	0	0	0	0	0	=	1	=	■	2.5	12th

### Ruy Lopez Marshall Attack C89

GM Viswanathan Anand  
GM John Nunn

Wijk aan Zee 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6  
5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 O-O 8.c3 d5!

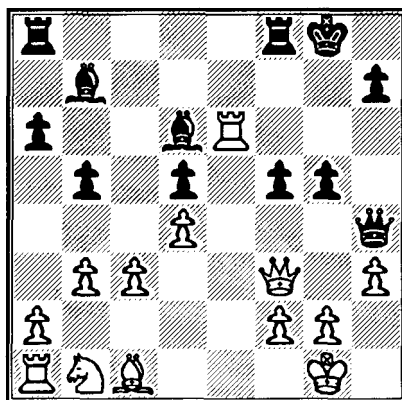
This opening and the King's Indian have brought Dr. Nunn many good results.

9.exd5 Nxd5 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.Rxe5 c6  
12.Bxd5 cxd5 13.d4 Bd6 14.Re3 Qh4 15.h3

White tries to avoid light-square weaknesses around his King.

15...g5! 16.b3 f5  
16...g4?! 17.Ba3 Bxa3 18.Nxa3 is good for White.

17.Qf3 Bb7 18.Re6?  
Overlooking Black's reply. 18.Ba3!? or 18.Qe3 seem like reasonable attempts.



18...Rae8!

After this, White is in deep trouble.

### 19.Rxe8

19.Rxd6 Re1 + 20.Kf2 Rxc1; White in effect is down two pieces.

19...Rxe8 20.Kf1 g4 21.Qxf5 gxf3  
22.Qxh3 Qxh3 23.gxf3 Bc8!

White's development isn't very impressive.  
24.Be3 Bxh3 + 25.Ke2 Bg4 + 26.Kd3  
Bf5 + 27.Ke2 Bg4 + 28.Kd3 Bf5 + 29.Ke2  
Rc8

White continues to be bottled up.  
30.f3 Kf7 31.Bd2 h5 32.c4  
The threat of h4, h3 etc. forces White to give up a pawn.

32...Re8 + 33.Kf2 Bd3 34.Be3 h4 35.f4  
dxc4 36.bxc4 bxc4 37.Nd2 Rb8 38.Kf3 c3  
39.Ne4 Bb4 40.Rd1 Bxe4 + 41.Kxe4 c2 0-1  
After 42.Rc1 Rc8 43.Kd3 Rc3 +!  
44.Kd2 h3 45.Bg1 h2 46.Bxh2 Rh3 47.Kc2  
Rh2 48.Kb3 a5 it's over.

Another triumph for the Marshall Gambit! This opening is sending 1.e4 players running for cover. One example was the last-round game Van der Wiel-Nunn. John van der Wiel tried 1.d4 Nf6 2.c3. One shouldn't play 1.e4 against Dr. Nunn unless he has done his homework.

### Sicilian Maroczy Bind B38

GM Nigel Short  
GM Ulf Andersson

Wijk aan Zee 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 6  
5.c4 Nf6 6.Nc3 d6 7.Be2 Bg7 8.Be3 O-O  
9.O-O Bd7

9...Nxd4 10.Bxd4 Bd7 is a bit more

accurate.

10.Nc2!?

Avoiding swaps and looking to use the spatial advantage.

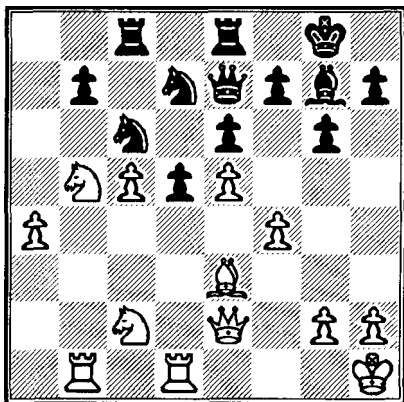
10...Qa5 11.f4 Rac8 12.Rb1 a6 13.b4 Qd8

Black's opening has not turned out very well.

14.Qd3 Bg4 15.Kh1 Bxe2 16.Qxe2 e6 17..5 d5

17...dxc5 18.Bxc5 Re8 19.Rfd1 Qc7 20.e5 and Black is getting pushed back.

18.Rfd1 Re8 19.a4! Qe7 20.b5 axb5 21.e5 Nd7 22.Nxb5



Now Black is under pressure on the b-file and lacks active counterplay.

22...Rb8 23.Nd6 Rf8 24.Nd4

Taking on b7 will run into Nde5.

24...f6 25.Nxb7 Nxd4 26.Bxd4 fxe5 27.fxe5 Bf4 28.c6 Bxd4 29.Nxb7 Nxe5 30.Rdb4

Now White's a4-pawn is Black's main problem.

30...Nxc6 31.Rb6 Nd4 32.Qg4 Rf8 33.a5 Be5 34.a6 Qf6 35.Rg1 Bc7 36.Rbb1 Qe5 37.Qh3 Bb8 38.Nc5 Qd6 39.Rb7 h5 40.Nd7 Qxa6 1-0

Black's passive handling of the opening got him into all kinds of trouble.

#### Sicilian Richter-Rauzer B66

GM Nigel Short  
GM Maxim Dlugy

Wijk aan Zee 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.O-O-O h6

This has been Max's favorite anti-e4 weapon for years. In recent times it's been very hard to crack.

9.Be3 Nxd4 10.Qxd4

While this was going on, Hellers-Fedorowicz varied with 10.Bd4 – and after 10...b5 11.f4 Bb7 12.Bd3 b4! (12...Be7 is safer) 13.Bxf6 gxf6 14.Ne2

Qb6 15.Kb1 h5 16.Rhe1 Rc8?! (16...d5!?) 17.c3 d5 18.exd5 Bxd5 19.c4 Bc6 20.Ng3 White was much better, although the game was later drawn.

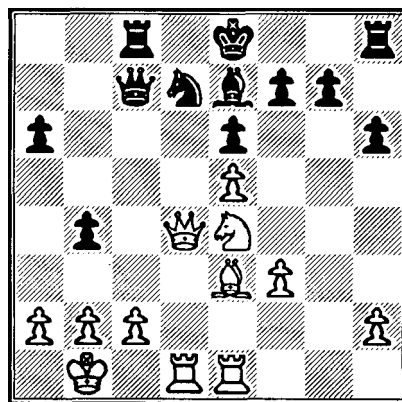
10...Qc7 11.f4 b5 12.Be2 Bb7 13.Bf3 Rc8 14.Kb1

Benjamin-Dzindzichashvili (U.S. ch 1989) was agreed drawn after 14.Rhe1 Be7 15.a3 O-O 16.Qb6. Black has the poss.b!f5 16...Qxb6 17.Bxb6 Rc3!?

14...Be7 15.e5 Bxf3 16.gxf3 dxe5 17.fxe5 Nd7

Max's improvement over his game with Kudrin from the U.S. Championship, where Max played 17...Rd8? and got the worst of it after 18.Qf4 Rxd1 + 19.Rxd1 Nd7 20.Qg3. 17...Nd5!? 18.Nxd5 Qc2 + 19.Ka1 exd5 20.Rc1 Qf5 is also OK for Black.

18.Rhe1 b4 19.Ne4



19...O-O!

This trick gives Black the advantage.

20.Bxh6

Desperation sets in as White's pawns are hanging everywhere.

20...Nxe5 21.Qg1

21.Rg1 Qc2 22.Ka1 Rfd8! wins.

21...Ng6 22.Bg5 Bxg5 23.Qxg5 Qxc2 + 24.Ka1 Qe7 25.Qh5 Rfd8 26.Rb1 Qf4 27.Ng5 Qh4 28.Qxh4 Nxh4 29.Re4 Nf5 30.Rxb4 Ne3 0-1

An unfortunate loss for Nigel and a big win for Max. It gave him 4.5 - 3.5 and put him in position to get into position.

#### Pirc Austrian Attack B09

WGM Zsotia Polgar  
Loek Van Wely

Wijk aan Zee 1990

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7 5.Nf3 c5 6.dxc5 Qa5 7.Bd3 Qxc5 8.Qe2 O-O 9.Be3 Qa5 10.h3

I was later told that this is left over analysis from J. Polgar-Azmaiparashvili,

Amsterdam 1989.

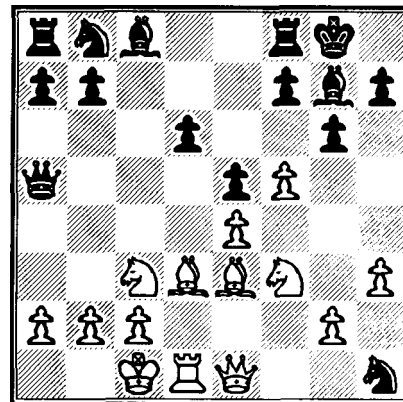
10...e5

Perhaps a little too aggressive; 10...Nc6 or 10...Nbd7 are reasonable alternatives.

11.O-O-O Nh5?

Strangely, this move loses on the spot. 11...exf4 12.Bxf4 Nh5 gives Black decent counterplay.

12.f5 Ng3 13.Qe1 Nxh1



14.g4!

At the cost of a Rook, White has a bind on the position.

14...gxf5?!

Black has a try 14...Nc6 and play.

15.gxf5 Qd8 16.Bc4 Kh8 17.Ng5 Bh6 18.Qh4 Bxg5 19.Bxg5 f6 20.Bh6 Nd7 21.Rg1 Qe7 22.Qg4 1-0

This game was voted as one of the best of the tournament.

#### Sicilian Keres Attack B81

GM John Fedorowicz  
WGM Zsotia Polgar

Wijk aan Zee 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g4

The Keres attack has been one of my favorites for a long time.

6...h6 7.h4 Nc6 8.Rg1 h5 9.gxh5

This is a much more reliable way of playing than 9.g5 Ng4 10.Be2 d5 which gives Black a lot of counterplay.

9...Nxh5 10.Bg5 Qb6?!

10...Nf6 is best. 10...Qb6 is a mix of systems that eventually leads to a loss of time.

11.Nb3 a6 12.Be2 Nf6 13.h5!

Threatening h6.

13...Qc7

13...Be7? 14.Be3 picks off g7. 13...Nd7 is Black's best, but it takes longer to unravel the Queenside. While this is happening, White can build up an attack against the Black King.

14.h6 Nh7

Also here, 14...Nd7 is safer.

15.hxg7 Bxg7 16.Be3 Bf6

16...Bxc3 17.bxc3 Nf6 18.f3 Bd7 19.Bg5 Rg8 20.Qd2 is much better for White.

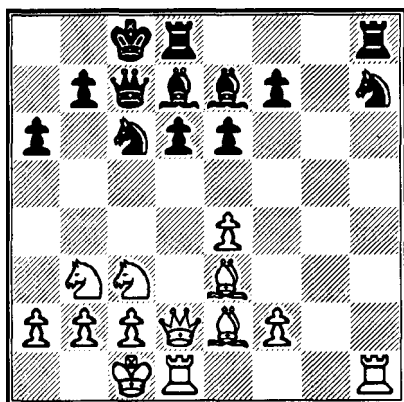
17.Qd2 Bd7 18.O-O-O Be7

Forced.

19.Rh1

The threat of doubling on the h-line forces Black to castle Queenside.

19...O-O-O



20.Na4! Rdg8 21.Nb6 +

21.Bb6!? Qb8 22.Nac5 Be8 23.Nxa6 Qa8 24.Nc7 Qxa2 25.Nxe8 Rxe8 is good for White.

21...Kb8 22.f4?!

22.Nc4! hitting d6 is best.

22...Be8 23.a3

Again 23.Nc4 was called for.

23...Nf6 24.Bf3 Rxh1 25.Bxh1 Na7

25...Nd7 26.Nc4 is trouble for Black.

26.Na5 Nd7 27.Qf2 Nc5

27...Nc8 28.Nxc8 Qxc8 29.Rd3.

28.Nac4 Bc6

28...Nc8 29.Nxc8 Kxc8 30.e5! wins.

29.e5! Bxh1 30.Bxc5

After this, Black's position is resignable.

30...d5

30...dxc4 31.Nd7 Kc8 32.Ncb6 Kd8 33.Nf6 Bd7 34.Nbxa6 cxd5 35.Rxd5 Kc8 36.Ng8 wraps it up.

31.Bd6 Bxd6 32.exd6 Qd8 33.Ne5 1-0

It's either the Bh1 or the Qd8 that drops off.

*Nimzo-Indian E48*

GM John Fedorowicz

GM Paul van der Sterren

*Wijk aan Zee 1990*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4

I was ready for a Queen's Gambit Tartakower, so already the preparation has bitten the dust.

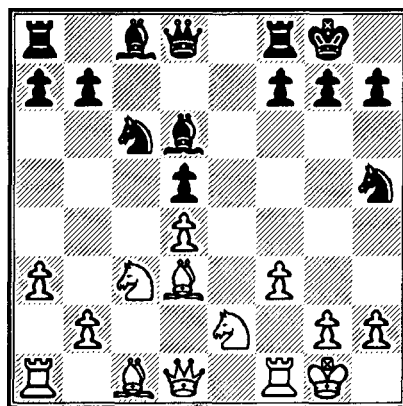
• Wijk aan Zee 1990 Category 13 (2567) GM norm = 7.5 •

### Grandmaster Group A

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	Score	Place
1.	GM J. Nunn	ENG 2600	■	=	=	1	=	=	①	0	1	0	=	1	1	=	8	1st
2.	GM L. Portisch	HUN 2605	=	■	=	1	=	=	1	1	=	=	=	=	0	=	7.5	2nd-3rd
3.	GM U. Andersson	SWE 2630	=	=	■	=	=	=	=	=	①	=	1	=	1	1	7.5	2nd-3rd
4.	GM M. Dlugy	USA 2525	①	0	=	■	=	=	=	=	①	=	=	1	=	1	7	4th-6th
5.	GM M. Gurevich	URS 2645	=	=	=	■	=	=	=	1	0	=	1	=	=	=	7	4th-6th
6.	GM M. Petursson	ISL 2555	=	=	=	=	■	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	1	7	4th-6th
7.	GM V. Anand	IND 2555	0	①	=	=	=	=	■	=	0	=	1	=	1	1	6.5	7th-10th
8.	GM V. Kortschnoi	SWZ 2625	①	0	=	=	0	=	=	■	=	=	=	1	1	0	6.5	7th-10th
9.	GM N. Short	ENG 2635	①	=	①	0	①	=	1	=	■	=	0	=	1	0	6.5	7th-10th
	Y. Doi	URS 254	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	■	=	=	=	=	=	6	7th-10th
11.	GM J. Van der Wiel	HOL 2550	=	=	0	=	①	=	①	=	1	=	■	=	=	1	6	11th-12th
12.	GM J. Piket	HOL 2495	①	=	=	0	=	=	=	0	=	1	=	■	=	1	6	11th-12th
13.	IM R. Kuijff	HOL 2490	0	1	0	=	=	=	①	0	0	1	=	=	■	=	5	13th
14.	IM R. Nijboer	HOL 2485	=	=	0	0	=	0	0	①	1	0	0	0	=	■	4	14th

4.e3 O-O 5.Bd3 d5 6.cxd5 exd5 7.Nge2 c5 8.a3 cxd4 9.exd4 Bd6 10.O-O Nc6 11.f3 Nh5?!

I think Van der Sterren was trying to follow the game Tal-Sax, Subotica Interzonal 1987. In that game Black tried 11...h6 12.Kh1?! (12. 4!? or 12.Be3 with the idea of Qd2 and Rae1) 12...Nh5! 13.Qe1 f5 14.Nxd5 Bxh2 15.Kxh2 Qxd5 16.Qh4 f4? 17.Bg6 and White was better. Instead of 16...f4?, Tal suggests 16...Qf7 followed by g5 with equality.



12.g4!

The only direct attempt at refutation. Weaker are 12.Qe1?! Re8 13.Qf2 f5 when it's difficult for White to find a good continuation, and 12.g3?! Bc6 13.Be3 f5!? 14.Bf2 Qd7 when Black's position is very active.

12...Qh4 13.Rf2 Nf6 14.Bf4 Bxf4 15.Nxf4

Now White is threatening 16.Ng2. After this the Black Queen goes to h3, the Knight on c3 goes to e2, and the Knight on g2 goes to f4.

15...Qg5

The sacrifice 15...Bxg4 16.fxg4 Nxg4 17.Rd2 doesn't lead to anything for Black.

16.Ng2

Looking for 17.h4 winning a piece.

16...Nxd4 17.h4 Qe5 18. 5 Ne8 19.f4 Qd6 20.Bxh7 + Kxh7 21.Qxd4

The small combination has given White great gains. First, Black's pieces are very passive; second, the King is open to attack; and third, the d5-pawn is weak.

21...Nc7 22.f5!

Keeping the Nc7 off e6.

22...Bd7 23.f6 g6 24.h5 Qg3

24...gxh5 25.Qh4 Bg4 26.Ne3 Qd7 27.Rg2! wins.

25.hxg6 + fxg6 26.Qf4

A mating attack is a possibility, but why not settle for a no-risk winning position?

26...Qxf4 27.Nxf4 d4 28.Rd1 Bf5 29.Rxd4 Rae8 30.Rfd2

As long as White hangs on to g5 and f6, winning is simple.

30...Kg8 31.Re2 Rxe2 32.Nxe2 Ne6 33.Nxe6 Bxe6 34.Re4 Bf7 35.Nc3 Rd8 36.Kf2 b6 37.Ke3 Rc8 38.Re5 Rc4 39.Ne4 Rc2 40.Nd6 Rxb2 41.Re7 Ba2 42.Rxa7

42.Re8 Kh7 43.f7 is another win.

42...Rb3 + 43.Kd4 Rf3 44.Rg7 + Kf8 45.Rb7 1-0

After 45...Kg8 46.Rxb6 Rxa3 47.Rb8 + Kh7 48.f7 Bxf7 49.Nxf7 Ra4 + 50.Ke5 Ra5 + 51.Ke6 Ra6 52.Nd6 Ra5 53.Rb7 + and 54.Kf6 is winning. It's hard to pinpoint where Black went astray.



# The Cutting Edge of Theory—Part II

*Editor's note—In Issue 3, GM Soltis covered the open games at Palma. In this issue he moves to the Queenside.*

by GM Andy Soltis

## Queen's Gambit

A lot of attention was paid to the Slay, where TNs are often seen around move 19 these days. One example is the renaissance variation of the Meran that runs 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 dxc4 7.Bxc4 b5 8.Bd3 Bb7 9.e4 b4 10.Na4 c5 11.e5 Nd5 12.O-O cxd4.

A crucial line is 13.Nxd4 Nxe5 14.Bb5+ Nd7 15.Re1, which seems to give White a withering attack (15...Rc8 16.Qh5 g6 17.Qe2). In *Informant 47*, Timman awarded 19...a6 a “?!” because of 18.Bxa6 Bxa6 19.Qxa6 Ra8 20.Qc4. The point is that 20...Rxa4 21.Qxd5 Be7 allows a powerful sacrifice, 22.Nxe6!, which won nicely in Timman-Nogueiras, Rotterdam 1989.

At Palma, however, Vladimir Bagirov came up with 19...Nc5!?, and his opponent, Ivan Sokolov, insisted on the Knight sacrifice with 20.Nxc5 Bxc5 21.Nxe6 fxe6 22.Qxe6+ Ne7 23.Bh6. The availability of 23...Qd7 (a defensive move impossible in the Timman game) helped beat off some of the attack, and after 24.Qe5 Bd4 25.Qf4 g5, a spirited draw was fought out to the 52nd move.

One of the more bizarre games at Palma was an **Anti-Meran Gambit** between Jeroen Piket and Niaz Murshed (1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 c6 5.Bg5 dxc4 6.e4 b5 7.e5 h6 8.Bh4 g5 9.exf6 gxh4 10.Ne5 Qxf6 11.g3 Nd7).

After Piket's 12.Qe2, it seemed 12...c5 would be a blunder punishable by 13.Qe4 Rb8 14.Nc6 Bb7 15.Nd5. But Black's only move—15...Qd8—turned out to be a quite reasonable Queen sac: 16.Nxd8 Bxd5 17.Qf4 Rxd8 18.Rg1 Bg7 19.gxh4 Bxd4 20.O-O-O Ke7.

White began giving material back with 21.Rxd4 and, after a strange time pressure battle, fell into a mating net (0-1, 41).

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White seemed more willing to meet 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 with 3.Nc3 at Palma, thanks to some “new” ideas against the Nimzo-Indian 3...Bb4. The most popular line turned out to be that relic of the 1930s, 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3.

In one key matchup, Gelfand-Adams, Black offered a gambit—6...b5!?—but varied (after 7.cxb5) from the book move, 7...c6, and played instead 7...Nd5 8.Qc2 f5 to control the central light-color squares.

White responded 9.Nf3 c6 10.a4 Bb7 11.e3 cxb5 12.Bxb5, and Black began to throw pieces in the direction of the Kingside (12...Rf6 13.O-O Rg6 14.Be2 Nc6 15.Bd2 Qf6 16.Rfc1 Rf8). But White took over the initiative with 17.Qb3 Ba8 18.Qa3! Qf7 19.b5, beat off a sacrificial attack, and won in 32.

Adams shifted gears later in the tournament and used 6...Qe8 against Mikhail Gurevich. The Queen move avoids the Bg5 pin, prepares a possible advance of the e-pawn—and even allows a muddling of the Queenside. The game went: 7.g3 d6 8.Nf3 a5 9.b3 and then 9...a4 10.b4 b5! 11.c5 Bb7 12.Bg2 Bd5 13.O-O Nc6 (1-0, 57).

Against a more conservative policy, 6...b6 7.Bg5 Bb7, White's plan of slow central expansion was paying dividends, such as in Miles-Cebalo—8.Nh3 d6 9.f3 h6 10.Bh4 a5 11.e4 c5 12.d5 Nbd7 13.Qc2 Ne5 14.Be2 Ng6 15.Bf2 e5, and then 16.Be3! Bc8 17.Nf2 Nf4 18.Bf1 a4 19.g4 Nh7 20.Bxf4 exf4 21.Nd3—1-0, 50.

Black seems to need more action in the center. Lalic-Psakhis went 8.f3 h6 9.Bh4 d5! 10.cxd5 exd5 11.e3 Re8 12.Nh3!? (Kaidanov-Vyzmanavin, Lvov 1987 was equal after 12.Bf2 c5! 13.Bb5 Nc6) 12...c5 13.Bb5 Bc6 14.a4 a6 15.Be2 Nbd7 and Black had plenty of play (0-1, 65).

Finally, in the **Rubinstein** (4.e3) Variation, a number of GM heads were turned to the game Knaak-Chernin when Black used the somewhat suspect 4...O-O 5.Bd3

c5 6.Nf3 b6, and answered 7.d5 exd5 8.cxd5 with 8...h6!?

This threatens to take the d-pawn for free (rather than 8...Nxd5 9.Bxh7+). But the East German offered it up with 9.O-O Bxc3 10.bxc3 Nxd5 and sought compensation with 11.e4 Nc7 (11...Nxc3 12.Qc2) 12.e5 Ba6 13.c4.

Black appreciated the dangers to his Kingside of Qe2-e4 or Re1-e4-g4, so he grabbed some space there with 13...f5 14.exf6 Qxf6. The White Bishops gave him enough play after 15.Rb1 and 16.Bb2 to reach a draw at move 25.

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

In the old main line of the **Fianchetto Variation** (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.O-O O-O 7.Nc3 Ne4), an infrequent gambit appeared in Hulak-Naumkin: 8.Bd2 f5 9.d5 Bf6 10.Qc2. White's compensation wasn't obvious after 10...Bxc3 11.Bxc3 exd5 12.cxd5 Bxd5, but it began to grow after 13.Be5 d6 14.Bf4.

Black found himself in increasing difficulties (14...Qe7 15.Rad1 Bb7 16.Nd4 g6 17.f3 Nf6 18.Rfe1), and was lost soon after 18...Nh5 19.Bh6 Rf7 20.e4 (1-0, 28).

Meanwhile, Svetozar Gligoric remained one of the few supporters of the 6...exd5 recapture in the popular **Petrosian** line that begins 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.Nc3 Bb7 5.a3 d5 6.cxd5. Against Kozul he faced an aggressive plan of 7.g3 c5 8.Bg5 Be7 9.Qa4+ Nbd7 10.Bh3 in preparation for the advance of the b-pawn.

Black answered with 10...O-O 11.O-O h6 12.Be3 Re8, and then 13.b4 cxb4 14.axb4 a5 15.bxa5 bxa5. At first it appeared that White would have more to exploit on the Queenside (16.Ne5 Nb6 17.Qb5), but after 17...Ba6 18.Qc6 Nc4, the initiative was passing to Black. White tried to overcome that with the speculative 19.Nxf7!? Kxf7 20.Be6+, but Black staved off the attack and won.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

The King's Indian Defense was scoring well at Palma in almost every variation. In the **Samisch** (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 O-O), the 6.Be3 c5 gambit revived by the latest generation of young Soviets was particularly impressive.

At the Moscow GMA Qualifier, Florin Gheorghiu, a devout believer in the powers of the Samisch, refused the pawn against Alexey Shirov by playing 7.Nge2—and lost a beautiful game. So, at Palma, Gheorghiu accepted it with 7.dxc5 dxc5 8.Qxd8 Rxd8 9.Bxc5 when he played Boris Gelfand.

But Black demonstrated excellent compensation after 9...Nc6 10.Nd5 Nd7 11.Bxe7 Nxe7 12.Nxe7 + Kf8, followed by 13.Nd5 Bxb2 14.Rb1 Bg7 15.Ne2 Nc5.

Not much better for White was the older 10.Rd1 Nd7 11.Ba3, which appeared in Murey-Ree and allowed the pawn-busting 11...Bxc3 + 12.bxc3 b6. Although White can use d4 as an outpost (13.Ne2 Bb7 14.Nd4), he lacked an active plan and soon began to swim—14...Kf8 15.Be2 Rac8 16.Nxc6?! Bxc6 17.Kf2 Ke8 18.h4 Bb7 19.h5 g5 20.Rd4 Nc5 21.Ke3 Ne6! and 0-1, 51.

Later in the tournament, Dlugy avoided the trade of Queens against Gelfand (8.Bxc5 Nc6 9.Be3 Nd7 10.Rc1). But Black again mined the Queenside—10...Qa5 11.Nh3 Rd8 12.Nf2 Nc5 13.Bd2 Bxc3! 14.bxc3 Be6 15.Qc2 Ne5—and after Black gave the pawn back to gain control of the dark squares he won in 34 moves (16.Bf4 Nxc4 17.Be2 g5! 18.Bxg5 Nd3 + 19.Bxd3 Qxg5 etc.).

Meanwhile, in the **Classical Variation**, Black did well by developing his Queen Knight on a6 (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.O-O Na6!?).

In Barlov-Kochiev, the Knight's ability to protect c7 allowed Black to answer 8.Be3 Ng4 9.Bg5 with 9...Qe8. He got a fine game after 10.dxe5 dxe5 11.h3 h6! 12.Bd2 Nf6 13.Be3 Nd7 followed by ...c6, ...Qe7, and ...f5 (0-1, 36).

In Ftacnik-Timoshchenko, the Czech GM played as if the Black Knight were on d7—8.Re1 c6 9.Rb1 Qe7 10.d5. But Black skillfully exploited the closed position with 10...Nc5 11.Nd2 a5 12.b3 Bh6! 13.Qc2 Bd7 14.a3 Rfc8 15.b4 axb4 16.axb4

Na6 17.b5 Nc5 and won in 39.

Lastly, the **Fianchetto Variation** of Lubosh Kavalek that goes 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 O-O 5.Nf3 d6 6.O-O c6 7.Nc3 Qa5 has been having a rough year or two since it was discovered that 8.e4 Bg4 9.h3 Bxf3 10.Bxf3 Nfd7 11.Be3 allows White to meet the intended ...c5 with e5! (e.g., 11...a6 12.a3 c5 13.e5! cxd4? 14.Bxd4 Nxe5 15.Bxb7, Pigusov-Kozul, Belgrade, 1988).

At Palma, Barlov tried to find a new plan for Black in the form of a 11...Qb4 12.Qd3 Qxb2 raid. But Panchenko responded with 13.Rab1 Qa3 14.Rxb7 Nb6 15.c5! dxc5 16.dxc5 N6d7 17.Rb3 Qa5 18.Be2. Black wins a pawn, but found he couldn't develop his Queenside pieces easily after 18...Nxc5 19.Bxc5 Qxc5 20.Rd1 (1-0, 39).

## MODERN

Kevin Spraggett had been a fan of countryman Duncan Suttles' system 1.d4 g6 2.c4 Bg7 3.Nc3 d6 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.e3 Nc6 until the fifth round when Mihai Suba obtained a clear edge as White without doing anything exceptional.

After 6.Be2 e5 7.d5 Nce7 8.e4 Bxf3 9.Bxf3 Nf6 (Suttles liked the immediate 9...h5!? and ...Bh6), Suba played 10.Bg5 h6 11.Be3 h5 12.c5 Bh6 13.cxd6 cxd6 14.Bxh6 Rxh6. His Queenside edge was huge after 15.a4! Kf8 16.a5 a6 17.O-O, followed by Na4-b6 and Ra4. Black's system needs a rethink.

## ENGLISH/RETI

Some very creative plans were seen in the closed openings at Palma. In the **Reti**, the game Dlugy-Sveshnikov featured the recently popular plan for Black of opening the d-file with 1.g3 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg2 c6 4.O-O Bf5 5.d3 e6 6.c4, and now



Photo by Frits Agterdenbos

**Veteran Soviet theoretician GM Vladimir Bagirov unveiled an innovation in the Meran Defense at Palma.**

6...dxc4 7.dxc4.

At first it appeared Black was equalizing with 7...Nbd7 8.Nc3 Bb4 9.Nd4 Bg6 10.Qb3 a5 11.Na4! O-O 12.a3 Nc5. But Dlugy had planned 13.Qd1!, followed by 13...Nxa4 14.axb4, garnering the dark-squared Bishop. Again, after 14...Nb6!? 15.b5 c5 16.Nb3 Qxd1, it looked like Black stood well. But 17.Rxd1 Bc2 18.Rd3! Nxc4 19.Bxb7 turned out to be an excellent Exchange sac, and White won in 34.

Among the main-line **Englishes**, the game Miles-Romanishin was particularly impressive: 1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.g3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nb6 7.a3 Be6 8.d3 Be7 9.O-O O-O 10.b4 a5 11.b5 Nd4 12.Nd2. Now Black used his favorite 12...c6, and White answered 13.a4 (instead of 13.bxc6).

The Soviet GM replied naturally with 13...Nd5 14.Nxd5 Bxd5 15.Bxd5 cxd5? only to discover that the simple 16.Bb2! sets up a positional threat of 17.Bxd4 and 18.Nf3, as well as the pawn-winning 17.e3. Black shed the pawn with 16...Ne6 17.Bxe5 d4, but never had much to show for it (1-0, 43).

There were also some offbeat lines, such as in the **Symmetrical Variation's** 1.c4 c5 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Nc3 e6. The 6.d4!? gambit attracted attention in Chernin-Wolff, New York 1989, when White won after 6...Nxd4 7.Nxd4 cxd4 8.Nb5 Qb6.

At Palma, Miles-Kosten saw Black take the pawn with the direct 6...cxd4. Since 7.Nb5 Qb6 8.e3! is promising for White, the English GM met 7.Nb5 with 7...d5. Then 8.cxd5 Qa5 + 9.Qd2! Qxb5 10.dxc6 Qxc6 11.O-O Qb6 looked balanced. But 12.b3! Ne7 (12...d3 13.Bb2) 13.Ba3 gave White excellent play (1-0, 29).

And in the 1.c4 e5 2.g3 system, there was a new twist in Murey-Naumkin: 2...Nf6 3.Bg2 c6 4.d4 exd4 5.Qxd4 d5 6.Nf3 Be7 7.O-O O-O. White's policy of delaying Nc3 or an exchange on d5 led him to play 8.Na3 Ne4 9.Bf4.

But what was he going to do after 9...Bc5 10.Qd3 Qb6, attacking f2 and b2? The answer was an Exchange sac with

11.cxd5! Nxf2 12.Rxf2 Bxf2 + 13.Kh1. Black withdrew with 13...Bc5 14.Nxc4 Qd8, but following 15.Ng5! there were soon White pawns on d6 and e5. Black resigned on move 25.

And last but not least:

## THE MILES (1...Nc6!?)

The Grandmaster from "The United States of England," as he was introduced at the opening ceremony, continued to score points despite picking up his Queen Knight when it was time to make his first move as Black.

Against Amador Rodriguez's 1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3, Miles continued 2...d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.Be3 e6 with a solid but restricted position. He achieved one strategic goal with 6.Be2 Be7 7.O-O O-O 8.Re1 d5!

Once White closed the center with 9.h3 Bh5 10.e5, Black found a way to open a file and exchange his bad Bishop (10...Nd7 11.Qd2 Nb6 12.b3 Bg6 13.Bd3 Qd7 14.Ne2 Nb4 15.Bxg6 fxg6!). Black won in 54 moves.

Two rounds later, Vitaly Tseshkovsky sought to improve White's play with 6.h3 Bh5 7.Bb5, followed by 7...a6 8.Ba4 Nd7 9.d5!?. The pawn structure looked strange after 9...Na5 10.Qe2 b5 11.Bb3 e5 12.a3 Nxb3 13.cxb3, especially after White tried to cut off all counterplay with 13...Be7 14.b4 O-O 15.g4.

But Black equalized with 15...Bg6 16.Nd2 Nb6 17.b3 Rc8 18.a4 c6!, and later won by way of a wonderful cheapo.

Even against Grisha Kaidanov's 1.d4, Miles played 1...Nc6. White avoided the critical 2.d5 (which Klaric used to beat Dlugy: 2...Ne5 3.e4 e6 4.f4 Ng6 5.dxe6 dxe6 6.Bd3) and transposed into more familiar territory with 2.e4 e5 3.d5.

Miles fought out of a locked pawn structure (3...Nce7 4.c4 Ng6 5.Be3 Bb4 + 6.Nd2 Nf6 7.f3 Qe7 8.g3 O-O 9.Bh3) through some enterprising pawn play—9...c6 10.a3 Bc5 11.Nf1 b5! 12.b4 Bd4. Black won in 30.

Who knows? This may be the opening of the nineties. ■

# REGGIO EMILIA

IM John Donaldson

When one thinks of long-running traditional events, Hastings and Wijk aan Zee are two tournaments that readily come to mind. Hastings reaches back into the last century and Wijk aan Zee has been held since 1938. Both can boast of many great moments over the years. However, in recent years, both have been out Elo-ed by an annual event which until recently wasn't well known.

In 1961 a modest Round-Robin was held over the Christmas holidays in the North Italian city of Reggio Emilia. Over the next 25 years the tournament grew under the organization of IM Enrico Paoli. American players have done well there in the past. Andy Soltis won in 1971-72 while Pal Benko, Ed Formanek, and American expatriate Stuart Wagnman all have turned in good results.

In the late 1980s, the organizers of Reggio Emilia decided to try to compete with events like Linares and Tilburg for the title of strongest event of the year. This year's tournament was a monster with an average rating of 2625, good for a Category 16 ranking. It was also unique in that it's not often that an event features five players from a single country which isn't the host! In this instance it was the Soviet Olympiad Team minus Kasparov—versus East Europeans (Portisch, Ribli, and Georgiev), Nordics (Andersson and Petursson), and the player who came closest to being a local entry, Nick deFirmian.

From the start the event was a two-man race between young Soviets Jaan Ehlevest and Vassily Ivanchuk. Both scored 2.5 from their first three and then coasted during the middle of the event with several draws. When it came time to launch a sprint to the finish line, only Ehlevest was up to the task. A measure of his determination was his last-round victory over Bulgarian Kiril Georgiev when a draw would have been enough to clinch

first. His undefeated score of 7.5-2.5, 2.5 points over the GM norm, was good for a performance rating of 2807.

The next three players in the cross table were also undefeated. For Vassily Ivanchuk, this was further confirmation that he is among the world's best. At age 20 he has finished ahead of Karpov twice in tough Round-Robins. Anatoly Karpov will shed some Elo points because of his plus-two result—with his match with Timman only four months away he was probably not showing everything. For Zoltan Ribli, a player with great knowledge of the game but not much ambition, this was a triumph. It—winning and nine draws.

Most of the other players finished about as expected with the exception of Alexander Beliavsky. A tough and uncompromising fighter, he was simply out of form. Nick deFirmian played some nice games, but losses in sharp Sicilians to Ivanchuk and Ehlevest spoiled his chances for a higher finish.

*Ribli's favorite English soon transposes into a Scheveningen Sicilian with colors reversed. The extra tempo proves useful when Georgiev neglects to play 12...Nb6 and walks into the shot 13.Ne4! eyeing the c5-square.*

*After a brief flurry of tactics Zoltan enters the ending on move 21 a solid pawn up. Showing his excellent technique, he consolidates his position in the next fifteen moves by a judicious trade and the activation of his pieces. With 34.f4! he creates his passed pawns, and at move 45 he correctly sacrifices one to simplify down to a technical win.*

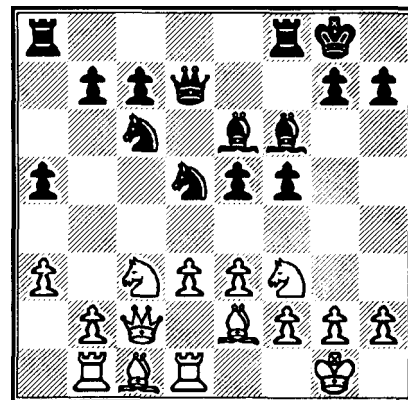
English A28

□ GM Zoltan Ribli  
■ GM Kiril Georgiev

Reggio Emilia 1989 (3)

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.d3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.e3 Be7 7.Be2 Be6 8.O-O

O-O 9.Qc2 Qd7 10.Rd1 f5 11.a3 a5 12.Rb1 Bf6



13.Ne4 fxe4 14.dxe4 Ndb4 15.axb4 Nxb4 16.Rxd7 Nxc2 17.Rxc7 Rfc8 18.Rxc8+ Rxc8 19.Bd2 Nb4 20.Rc1 Rxc1+ 21.Bxc1 Kf7 22.Bd2 Ke7 23.Bxb4+ axb4 24.Nd2 Kd6 25.Bc4 Bd7 26.Bd5 b5 27.f3 g5 28.g4 Be8 29.Nb3 h5 30.h3 hxc4 31.hxc4 Be7 32.Nc1 Kc7 33.Nd3 Bd6 34.f4 exf4 35.exf4 gxf4 36.e5 Be7 37.Kg2 Kb6 38.Kf3 Bg5 39.Be4 Bf7 40.Nxf4 Kc5 41.e6 Be8 42.Nh3 Bf6 43.b3 Kd6 44.g5 Be5 45.Nf4 Bxf4 46.Kxf4 Kxe6 47.Bf5+ Ke7 48.g6 Kf6 49.Ke4 Kg7 50.Ke5 Kh6 51.Kd6 Kg7 52.Bc2 Kf8 53.Kc5 Bd7 54.Kxb4 Kg7 55.Bd3 Be6 56.Kc3 Kf6 57.b4 Bd7 58.Kd4 Bc6 59.Kc5 Be8 60.Kd6 Kg7 61.Bc2 Kf8 62.Be4 Kg7 63.Ke7 1-0

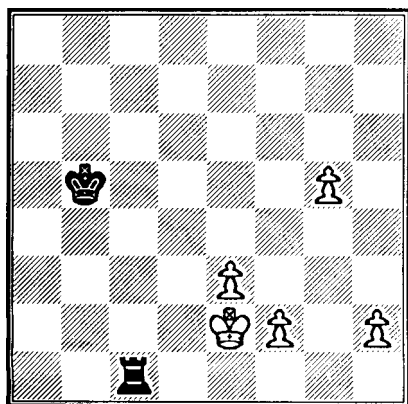
*This variation of the English is well known. In return for the displacement of his King and slightly rickety pawns Black gets excellent development and open lines. Play was equal until Georgiev pressed with 26.a3. Nick's 27...Rd4 threatening ...Ra4 as well as the Bishop forced the Rook ending where Georgiev was forced to scramble. Declining several offers of a draw by repetition, Nick forced a highly unusual Rook-versus-four-pawns ending. In the final position a repetition is forced as White is threatening to get his pawns running.*



□ GM Kiril Georgiev  
■ GM Nick deFirmian

Reggio Emilia 1989 (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.d4 cxd4  
5.Nxd4 e6 6.Ndb5 d5 7.Bf4 e5 8.cxd5 exf4  
9.dxc6 bxc6 10.Qxd8+ Kxd8 11.Rd1+  
Bd7 12.Nd6 Kc7 13.Nxf7 Rg8 14.Ne5 Rb8  
15.Nxd7 Nxd7 16.g3 Rxb2 17.Bh3 Nc5  
18.Rd2 Rxd2 19.Kxd2 Bd6 20.Rc1 Rd8  
21.Ke1 h6 22.Bg2 g5 23.Ne4 Nxe4 24.Bxe4  
Bb4+ 25.Kf1 c5 26.a3 Bxa3 27.Ra1 Rd4  
28.Rxa3 Rxe4 29.Rxa7+ Kb6 30.Rh7 c4  
31.Rxh6+ Kb5 32.Ke1 Rd4 33.e3 Rd8  
34.gxf4 c3 35.Rh7 Kb6 36.Rh6+ Kb7  
37.Rh7+ Kb6 38.Rh6+ Kb5 39.Rh7 c2  
40.Rc7 Rd1+ 41.Ke2 c1=Q 42.Rxc1  
Rxc1 43.fgx5



43...Kc4 44.f4 Kd5 45.Kf3 Rf1+  
46.Kg2 Rc1 47.Kf3 Rh1 48.Kg2 Re1  
49.Kf2 Rh1 50.Kg2 Draw

In a highly topical line that has been the subject of fierce debate between Karpov and Kasparov, the young Soviet GM essays a novelty with 15...e5!?. Play quickly becomes heated and at move 21 Georgiev is forced to move his King to the corner as the thematic 21.h4, trying to put the Bishop out of play with g5, is answered by 21...Rxf2! 22.Kxf2 Qb6+ 23.Kf3 Nd2+ 24.Ke2 Qe3+ 25.Kd1 Qd3 26.Qe2 Qd4, winning.

On move 23 Georgiev finally gets h4 in, but it doesn't work out so well. Theory develops quickly these days and less than a month after this game Laclau-Kouatly, France 1990, showed the right way for White to play: 23.Bg1! Nd6 24.Re1 Rc8? 25.g5 Bxg5? 26.Qg4 and White was winning—though he soon lost!

In this game, play between move 23 and 35 becomes very complicated and finally Black is forced to go into an ending which should be drawn.

● Reggio Emilia 1990 Category 16 (2625) GM norm = 5 ●

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Score	Place
1. GM	J. Elvest	URS 2620	■	-	-	-	-	1	①	1	-	①	1	7.5	1st
2. GM	V. Ivanchuk	URS 2660	-	■	-	-	-	-	①	1	-	1	-	6.5	2nd
3. GM	A. Karpov	URS 2755	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	①	-	-	1	6	3rd
4. GM	Z. Ribli	HUN 2605	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	①	-	-	-	5.5	4th-5th
5. GM	U. Andersson	SWE 2635	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	0	1	-	5.5	4th-5th
6. GM	M. Gurevich	URS 2640	0	-	-	-	-	■	0	1	1	-	-	5	6th
7. GM	Kl. Georgiev	BUL 2590	0	0	-	0	-	1	■	-	-	-	1	4.5	7th-8th
8. GM	M. Petursson	ISL 2590	0	①	0	-	1	0	-	■	1	-	1	4.5	7th-8th
9. GM	L. Portisch	HUN 2600	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	■	①	-	4	9th-10th
10. GM	N. deFirmian	USA 2585	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	■	①	4	9th-10th
11. GM	A. Bellavsky	URS 2620	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	■	2	11th

O... 43 G... i... h... l... d short of time (the time control was the unusual 60 moves in three hours), avoided a clear drawing line with 43.Rc7+ Kf8 (not 43...Rf7 because of 44.Bxd4 exd4 45.d6 or 43...Kg8 when 44.Bxd4 exd4 45.d6 leaves Black's King too far from the d-pawn) 44.Bb4+ Ke8 45.Rxa7 and Black has nothing better than to repeat with 45...Rf1+ and 46...Rf2+. The very next move he loses his last chance to hold the game with 44.d6 and succumbs to a very nicely calculated Exchange sacrifice b. Ivanchuk. White's Rook is no match for Black's passed b-pawn supported by his King and Rook.

## Grinfeld Exchange D88

□ GM Kiril Georgiev  
■ GM Vassily Ivanchuk

Reggio Emilia 1990 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5  
5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 O-O  
9.Be3 Nc6 10.O-O Bg4 11.f3 Na5  
12.Bxf7+ Rxf7 13.fgx4 Rxf1+ 14.Kxf1  
cxd4 15.cxd4 e5 16.d5 Nc4 17.Bf2 Qf6  
18.Kg1 Rf8 19.Qe1 Bh6 20.Ng3 Qa6  
21.Kh1 Qa4 22.Qe2 b6 23.h4 Bf4 24.Nf1  
Nd6 25.Re1 Rc8 26.g3 Rc2 27.Qf3 Qxa2  
28.Kg1 Bh6 29.g5 Bg7 30.Ne3 Rc7 31.Ng4  
Rf7 32.Qe3 Qc2 33.h5 Nc4 34.Qc1 Qxc1  
35.Rxc1 gxf5 36.Rxc4 hxf4 37.Rc8+ Bf8  
38.Be1 Kg7 39.Bc3 Bd6 40.Rc6 Be5+  
41.Kg2 Rf2+ 42.Kh1 Bd4 43.Bb4 Rf7  
44.Re6 Rb7 45.Rc6 a5 46.d6 axb4  
47.Rc7+ Kf8 48.Rxb7 b3 49.Rb8+ Kf7  
50.d7 b2 51.Rf8+ Ke6 52.d8=N+ Ke7  
53.Rf1 Kxd8 54.Rb1 Ke7 55.Kg2 Kc6  
56.Kf1 Kc5 57.Ke2 Kc4 58.Kd2 Kb3 59.

Rf1 b5 60.Kd3 K 2 61.Kc2 b4 62.g6 h g6  
63.Rh1 b3+ 64.Kd3 b1=Q+ 65.Rxb1  
Kxb1 66.Kd2 b2 67.Kd3 Ka2 68.Kc4  
b1=Q 69.Kd5 Qg1 70.Ke6 Qxg3 71.Kf6  
Qf4+ 72.Kg7 Qxe4 0-1

This game was a wild scrap between two great fighters. Nick played his favorite Gheorghiu Benoni (Black delays ...e6) and Alexander steered the game into play almost exactly like the Averbakh's King's Indian (only ...h6 wasn't in). On move 10 Nick chose a s del ne w th 10...Qb6 e of 10...Nc6. ECO gives only 11.Rb1 but Alexander grabs the pawn. Nick utilizes the fact that he has more control of d6 (no ...Nc6) to put Alexander in a nasty pin which he counters by offering an Exchange sacrifice. Nick defends well and by move 30 he's clearly on top. Good technique brings home the full point.

## Gheorghiu Benoni E91

□ GM Alexander Beliavsky  
■ GM Nick deFirmian

Reggio Emilia 1990 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.e4  
d6 6.Nc3 O-O 7.Be2 e6 8.O-O Re8 9.dxe6  
Bxe6 10.Bf4 Qb6 11.Bxd6 Rd8 12.e5 Ne8  
13.Na4 Qc6 14.b4 cxb4 15.c5 Qc8 16.Nd4  
Nxd6 17.Nxe6 fxe6 18.exd6 Bxa1 19.Qxa1  
Qd7 20.Bg4 Re8 21.Nb2 Nc6 22.Nd3 Qg7  
23.Bf3 Nd4 24.Nxb4 Rac8 25.Nd3 b6  
26.cxb6 axb6 27.Bg4 Rcd8 28.Qe1 Rxd6  
29.Ne5 Nc6 30.Nxc6 Rxc6 31.Qe4 Rd6  
32.Bd1 Qd4 33.Qb1 Rf8 34.Bb3 Kg7  
35.Qc2 e5 36.Qc7+ Kh8 37.Qc2 e4  
38.Qe2 Rdf6 39.h3 e3 40.f3 Qd2 41.Re1  
Qxe2 42.Rxe2 Re8 43.Bd5 Rd6 44.Be4

Rd2 45.Rxe3 Rxa2 46.Rb3 Rb8 47. Rb5 Kg7 48.h4 Kf6 49.Kh2 Ra5 50.Rb4 b5 51.Bd3 Ra4 52.Rxb5 Rxb5 53.Bxb5 Rxb4 + 54.Kg3 g5 55.Kf2 Rb4 56.Bd7 Ke5 57.g3 Rb7 58.Bg4 Rb2 + 59.Kg1 Kd4 60.f4 gxf4 61.gxf4 Ke4 0-1

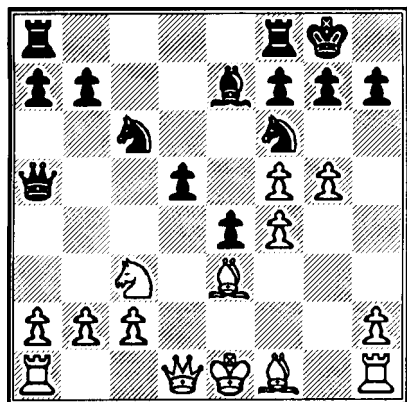
Nick trots out his favorite 6.f4 but Ehlvest is well prepared. Discarding the more solid 11.O-O-O Nick opts for the sharp 11.g4, a line ECO credits to the Soviet caveman GM Viktor Kupreichik. Nick leaves theory with 11.Qd1 (instead of 11.Qh3) but Ehlvest finds the right answer with 13...Nc6!, temporarily sacrificing a piece to trap the White King in the center. Black continues without a hitch and culminates in 22...Rxd3+ and 24...Rxd3. This was a key mid-tournament (Round 7) victory for Ehlvest.

#### Sicilian Scheveningen B82

□ GM Nick deFirmian  
■ GM Jaan Ehlvest

Reggio Emilia 1990 (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.f4 Be7 7.Qf3 O-O 8.Be3 e5 9.Nf5 Bxf5 10.exf5 a5 11.g4 e4 12. d1 d5 13.g5 Nc6!



14.gxf6 Bxf6 15. Qd2 Bh4 + 16.Kd1 d4 17.Nxe4 Qxf5 18.Ng3 Bxg3 19.hxg3 dxe3 20.Bd3 Rd8 21. Qc3 Qe4 22.Rg1 Rxd3 + 23.cxd3 Rd8 24.Kc2 Rxd3 25.Qxd3 Nb4 + 26.Kc3 Nxd3 0-1

The MacCutcheon is not a normal visitor to top-level GM tournaments. If White doesn't sidestep the issue entirely with 3.Nd2, in the French Defense Black usually opts for the Winawer—or at least the Classical Variation with 4...Be7 or the Burn with 4...dxe4. Just how rare the MacCutcheon is can be judged by the fact that the last Informant to feature a game with it

was number 37 back in 1984. Alexey Dreev used it to beat Zsotia Polgar in the 1989 New York Open and now Mikhail Gurevich is employing it. So perhaps it's due for a revival.

This might well be the first time that Ivanchuk has faced the MacCutcheon but that doesn't stop the theoretically well-grounded youngster from playing one of the main lines. With 11...Qc7 Black plans to meet 12.Qf4 with 12...f5. Ivanchuk avoids this with 12.Qh4, a move ECO likes on the basis of the obscure game Dueball-Stopell, West Germany 1969, which saw White on top after 12...Qe7 13.Qf4 Bd7 14.dxc5 Qxc5 15.Nd4 a6 16.Rab1. After 15...Nc6 White couldn't continue with 16.h5 because of 16...g5 17.Qxh6 g4 and the d-pawn falls. In the final position a likely continuation is 20...Nc4 + 21.Ke1 O-O-O with a sharp and unclear position. Looming time pressure was probably a factor in agreeing to a draw—White had 49 minutes left and Black 56 minutes to reach move 60.

#### French MacCutcheon C12

□ GM Vassily Ivanchuk  
■ GM Mikhail Gurevich

Reggio Emilia 1990 7

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4 5.e5 h6 6.Bd2 Bxc3 7.bxc3 Ne4 8.Qg4 g6 9.Bd3 Nxd2 10.Kxd2 c5 11.Nf3 Qc7 12.Qh4 cxd4 13.cxd4 Bd7 14.Qf6 Rg8 15.h4 Nc6 16.Rhc1 Qa5 + 17.c3 Qa3 18.h5 gxh5 19.g3 Na5 20.Qxh6 Draw

Although 4.e3 isn't as popular or well analyzed as 4.g3 or 4.a3 it's not totally unknown. Karpov used it to win several games in 1980 and Portisch and Spassky have been known to employ it from time to time. However, all three usually played Nbd2 instead of Nc3. After 12...Re8 the well-prepared Portisch uncorks a novelty with 13.cxd5 in place of 13.Ne5 which gave Keres, another champion of this line, equality in encounters with Andersson and Darga after 13...dxc4 14.Nxc6 Bxc6 15.bxc4 Bf8 and 15...Qd7.

It wasn't easy to see at the board, but in retrospect 14...exd5 was essential to contain the White pieces. After 18.Bxh7 + Black was forced to play 18...Kf8 as 18...Kxh7 lost immediately to 19.Qh5 + Kg8 20.Qxf7 + Kh7 21.Re3 Bg5 22.Rh3 + Bh6 23.Rxh6 + mating. The fifty-two-year-old Portisch continued the attack with youthful energy after 19...Bb4. Ignoring the

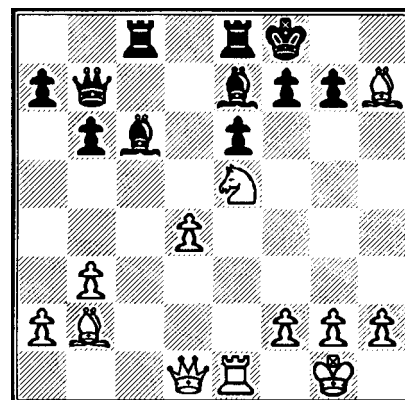
attack on his Rook (20...Bxe1?? 21.Ba3 + mates) he comes up with 22.d5! hitting the Bishop on c6 and threatening Qh4 + piling up the other Bishop on b4. The rest is a bloodbath.

#### Queen's Indian E14

□ GM Lajos Portisch  
■ GM Nick deFirmian

Reggio Emilia 1990 (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.e3 Bb7 5.Bd3 c5 6.O-O Be7 7.Nc3 d5 8.b3 Q-O 9.Bb2 Nc6 10.Re1 Rc8 11.Rc1 cxd4 12.exd4 Re8 13.cxd5 Nxd5 14.Nxd5 Qxd5 15.Be4 Qd7 16.Rxc6 Bxc6 17.Ne5 Qb7 18.Bxh7 + Kf8



19.Qh5 Bb4 20.Bd3 g6 21. Qh6 + Ke7 22.d5 Bxe1 23.Ba3 + Kd8 24.Qh4 + Kc7 25.dxc6 Qa8 26.Qf6 b5 27.Bc5 Rcd8 28.Qxf7 + Kc8 29.Bxb5 a6 30.Qd7 + 1-0

Playing White and Black against Karpov are two completely different experiences. Unlike Kasparov, who goes all-out all the time, Karpov is usually satisfied with a draw with the Black pieces against 2600s. However, with White he'll press a slight edge to eternity. After Kasparov, Ribli might be the next toughest player to face Karpov with Black. Much like the wolverine, a small mammal known for its quiet and secretive ways but one which will even challenge bears when its territory is invaded, Ribli has been known to raise his fur when confronted with aggression. Most players leave the incredibly well-prepared Ribli alone in his world of draws, but Karpov tried to press at the last Olympiad in Greece and nearly paid the price in a sharp Anti-Meran Semi-Slav where Ribli did most of the work in a 31-move draw.

In this game both players agree to follow the theoretical road for some time. On move 14 Karpov opts for an ending with the two Bishops but 14.Qa5 might well be bet-

ter. Serper-Luther, from the European Junior Championship played just before this event, saw 14...Nc6 15.Qa4 Qd6 16.c5 Qe5+ 17.Qe4 d5 18.cxd6 Nxd6 19.Qxe5 Nxe5 20.O-O-O Ndf7 21.f4 and White had a small edge.

In the game continuation Karpov avoided 31.Rxd8 Rxd8 32.Be3+ Kg6 33.Kc2 which would have led to a very complicated struggle with two Bishops battling against Rook and two pawns in a position where the pawns are not so easily activated. The final phase of the game was excellently played by both players. On 51.Kc7 Black had 51...g3 52.b6 f2 when 53.b7 would clinch the draw.

#### English A19

- GM Anatoly Karpov  
■ GM Zoltan Ribli

Reggio Emilia 1990 (7)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.e4 c5 4.e5 Ng8 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.d4 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nxe5 8. Ndb5 a6 9.Nd6+ Bxd6 10.Qxd6 f6 11.Be3 Ne7 12.Bb6 Nf5 13.Qc5 Qe7 14.Qxe7+ Nxe7 15.f4 N5c6 16.O-O-O d5 17.a3 Bd7 18.cxd5 Nxd5 19.Nxd5 exd5 20.Rxd5 Be6 21.Rd6 Ke7 22.Bc5 Kf7 23.f5 Bxf5 24.Bc4+ Kg6 25.g4 Bxg4 26.Rg1 Ne5 27.h3 Rac8 28.b4 Kh6 29.Rxg4 Nxg4 30.hxg4 Rhd8 31.Rb6 Rc7 32.Kc2 Kg5 33. Be2 Rcd7 34.Kc3 Rc8 35.Kc4 Kf4 36.Bd3 Kxg4 37.Be4 Rcc7 38.Bxh7 f5 39.Bg8 g5 40.Be6 Rd1 41.Bd5 Ra1 42.Bxb7 Rxa3 43.Bxa6 f4 44.Rf6 f3 45.Kb5 Kh3 46. Kb6 Rxa6+ 47.Kxa6 g4 48.Kb6 Rg7 49.b5 Kg2 50.Bd4 Rg8 Draw

No one plays the White side of the Maroczy Bind as well as Karpov does. Content with the smallest of advantages he plays a line that theory dismisses as harmless but which Karpov likes because of his space edge and the absence of Black counterplay. On move 14 Petursson might well have done better with 14...a6 playing for ...b5 and meeting 15.Na4 with 15...Nd7 when a break with ...f5 might well be in the offing. Instead, he was slowly strangled. First Karpov tried to expand on the Kingside with h4-h5 and when that was stopped he found the nice idea of putting his dead e2-Bishop on the active h3-c8 diagonal. Petursson tried to neutralize that by playing ...e6 but then the d-pawn became weak. After 28.e5+ the game was effectively over, and Karpov was accurate to the end with 30.Nd4! forcing a won Rook ending.

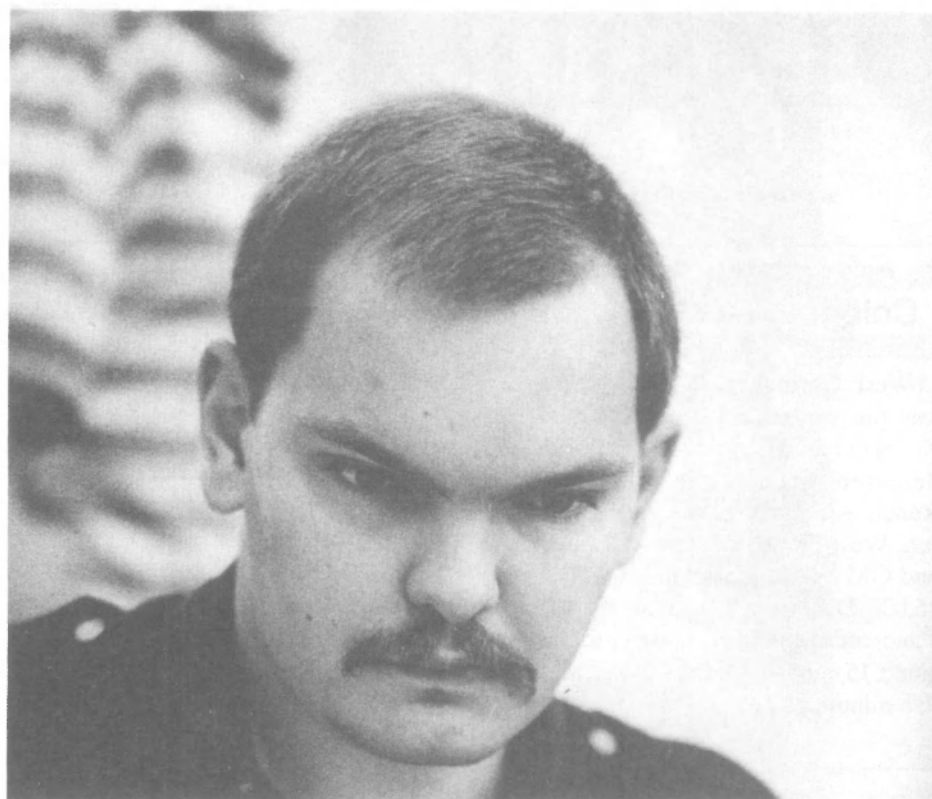


Photo by R. Mladenovic

GM Jaan Ehlevest scored one of the great triumphs of his career at Reggio.

#### Maroczy Bind B36

- GM Anatoly Karpov  
■ GM Margeir Petursson

Reggio Emilia 1990 (10)

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.e4 Nf6 6.Nc3 d6 7.Be2 Nxd4 8. Qxd4 Bg7 9.O-O O-O 10.Bg5 Be6 11.Qe3 Qb6 12.Rab1 Qxe3 13.Bxe3 Rfc8 14.b3 Bd7 15.Rfd1 Be6 16.f3 a5 17.Rbc1 Nd7 18.g3 Kf8 19.h4 h5 20.Kf2 Be5 21. Bf1 e6 22.Rd2 Nc5 23.Bg2 Ke7 24.Ne2 b6 25.Rcd1 Rd8 26.Bg5+ Bf6 27.Bxf6+ Kxf6 28.e5+ Ke7 29.Rxd6 Nb7 30.Nd4 Rxd6 31.exd6+ Kxd6 32.Nc6+ Kxc6 33.f4+ Kc7 34.Bxb7 Kxb7 35.Rd7+ Kc6 36.Rx17 a4 37.Rf6 axb3 38.axb3 Ra2+ 39.Ke3 Kd6 40.Kd4 1-0

In this last-round battle, Georgiev avoids the Burn, Classical, and Mac-Cutcheon Variations with 4.e5. Ehlevest plays the sharpest line possible with 7...cxd4 Qb6. At Reykjavik in 1988 Nunn defended his b-pawn against Ehlevest with 8.a3 but Georgiev decides to play more aggressively with 8.Qd2.

The game follows theory up to 13.O-O but then introduces a TN with 13...a6 (previously 13.O-O was seen) and quickly gets a winning advantage — sidestepping 20...Bxb3?

because of 21.Ne4! Qxc2 22.Nd6+ Kf8 23.Qxc2 Rxc2 24.Rb8+ Ke7 25.Rb7+ Kd8 26.Nxf7+ Ke8 27.Nd6+ Kf8 28.Rb8+ with a draw by perpetual check.

#### French Steinitz C11

- GM Kiril Georgiev  
■ GM Jaan Ehlevest

Reggio Emilia 1990 (11)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be3 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Qb6 9.Qd2 Qxb2 10.Rb1 Qa3 11.Bb5 Nxd4 12.Bxd4 Bb4 13.O-O a6 14.Rb3 Qa5 15.Bxd7+ Bxd7 16.Rfb1 Be5 17.Rxb7 Rc8 18.R1b3 Ba4 19.Bxc5 Qxc5+ 20.Kh1 Qc4 21.Rb1 O-O 22.Nxa4 Qxa4 23.c3 h6 24.h3 Qc4 25.R1b3 a5 26.Kh2 Qe4 27. g3 Rc4 28.h4 Rfc8 29.Rb8 Rxb8 30.Rxb8+ Kh7 31.Rb2 Kg6 32.Rc2 Qf3 33.Qe1 Qd3 34.Rd2 Qxc3 35.Qd1 Kh7 36.h5 Qe3 37.Rg2 d4 38.Re2 Qf3 39.Rd2 Qe4 40. Re2 Qf3 41.Rd2 Qe3 42.Re2 Rc1 43.Rxe3 Rxd1 44.Ra3 d3 45.Kg2 g6 46.g4 g5 47.fxg5 hxg5 48.Kf2 d2 49.Rd3 Kg7 50.Rd4 Re1 51.Rxd2 Rxe5 52.Rd4 Rc5 53. Ke3 Rc3+ 54.Ke4 Ra3 55.Rd7 Rxa2 56.h6+ Kg6 57.Kf3 Rh2 58.Ra7 Rxh6 59.Rxa5 Rh3+ 60.Kg2 Rc3 0-1 ■

# INSIDE NEWS

Short Reports from Around the World

## Cologne, West Germany

West German GM Robert Hubner was the winner of a special quickplay Knockout held November 15-19. Hubner defeated French GM-elect Olivier Renet, American Larry Christian, West German surprise Ralf Appel, and GM Viktor Kortchnoi to collect the 15,000 DM (about \$8,000) first prize. Time control was one hour for the first game, 15 minutes for the second, and then five-minute games.

*French Winawer C18*

GM-Elect Olivier Renet  
GM Robert Hubner

*Cologne 1989*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.Qg4 Qc7 8. Qxg7 Rg8 9.Qxh7 cxd4 10.Ne2 Nbc6 11.f4 dxc3 12.Qd3 Bd7 13.Qxc3 Nf5 14.Rb1 d4 15.Qd3 O-O-O 16.Rg1 Nce7 17.Rb4 Nd5 18.Rc4 Bc6 19.Nxd4 Nb6 20.Rxc6 bxc6 21.Qa6+ Kb8 22.Nxf5 exf5 23.Bd3 f6 24.exf6 Rge8+ 25.Kd1 c5 26.Re1 c4 27.Rxe8 Rxe8 28.Qb5 Rd8 29.Qe5 cxd3 30.Qxc7+ Kxc7 31.cxd3 Rd7 0-1

## Aosta, Italy

IM Michele Godena was the upset winner of one of the strongest Open tournaments ever held in Italy. The 22-year-old Italian, seeded 29th, scored 7 from 9 to top 13 GMs in the 97-player Open section held December 2-10. Tying for second at 6.5 were GMs Evgeny Bareev (URS) and Guillermo Garcia (CUB).

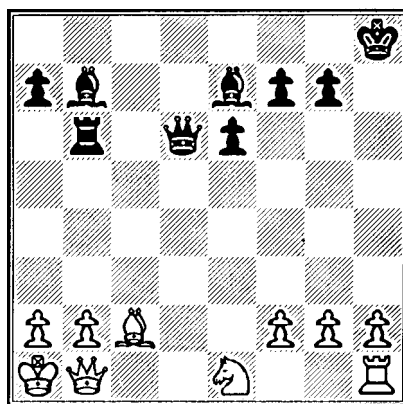
*Semi-Slav D45*

GM Vladimir Raicevic  
FM Goran Markotic

*Aosta Open 1989*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 e5 5.Nc3

Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Bd2 O-O 8. O-O-O b5 9.exb5 c5 10.e4 Bb7 11.exd5 Nxd5 12.Ne4 Be7 13.Kb1 Rc8 14.dxc5 Nxc5 15.Nxc5 Rxc5 16.Qb3 Qc7 17.Bd3 Nf4 18.Bxf4 Qxf4 19.Rc1 Rfe8 20.Rxc5 Rxc5 21.Qd1 Rd5 22.Ka1 Qd6 23.Ne1 Rxb5 24.Qb1 Rb6 25.Bxh7+ Kh8 26.Bc2



26...Rxb2 27.Qxb2 Bf6 28.Qxf6 gxf6 29.h4 Qd2 30.Kb1 Qxf2 31.h5 f5 32.h6 Be4 0-1

*Semi-Slav D45*

IM Rico Mascarinas  
GM Glenn Flear

*Aosta Open 1989*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c6 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.e4 e5 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.exd5 O-O 10.Be2 exd4 11.Nxd4 Nb6 12.Bg5 h6 13.Bh4 Be7 14.Qb3 Nbx5 15.Rd1 Qa5 16.O-O Nxc3 17.bxc3 Bd7 18.Qxb7 Rab8 19.Qa6 Qxc3 20.Nb3 Rfd8 21.Bg3 Rb4 22.Rc1 Qb2 23.Rb1 Qc2 24.Rfd1 Qe4 25.Bf3 Ra4 26.Qf1 Qf5 27. Bc7 Re8 28.Ra1 Ba3 29.Re1 Bb5 30.Rxe8+ Nxe8 31.Qd1 Nxc7 32.Nd4 Qf6 33. Nxb5 Nxb5 34.Rb1 Rd4 35.Qc2 a6 36.h3 Rd8 0-1

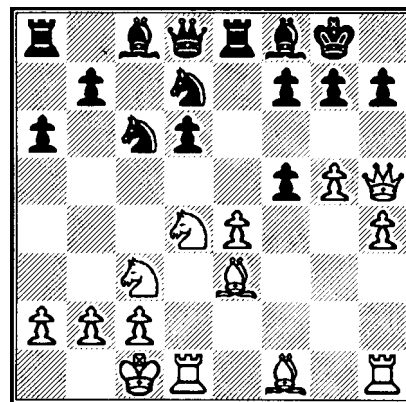
*Keres Attack B81*

FM Srdjan Zakic  
IM Srdjan Cvetkovic

*Aosta 1989*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g4 Nc6 7.g5 Nd7 8.Be3 Be7 9.h4 O-O 10.Qh5 Re8 11.O-O-O a6 12.f4 Bf8

13.f5 exf5



14.Qxf7+ Kxf7 15.Bc4+ Re6 16.Nxe6 Qa5 17.Nc7+ Ke7 18.N3d5+ Kd8 19.Ne6+ Ke8 20.Bd2 Qa4 21.Bb3 Qxe4 22.Nhe1 Nb8 23.Nxe4 fxe4 24.Kf1 Nce5 25.Bb4 Nf3 26.Ndc7+ Ke7 27.Rd1 Nc5 28.Nxc5 a5 29.N5a6 axb4 30.Nxb8 Nxb4 31.Nb5 Bg4 32.Rxd6 e3 33. Rb6 e2 34.Rxb7+ 1-0

## Vienna, Austria

Soviets and Eastern Europeans dominated the Vienna Open held in early November. Tying for first with 7 from 9 in the 249-player Open were Czech GM Karel Mokry, IM Lembit Oll of the Soviet Union, Yugoslav FMs Dragan Perovic and Srdjan Zakic, GM Valentin Lukov of Bulgaria, and Soviet GM Grigory Kaidanov.

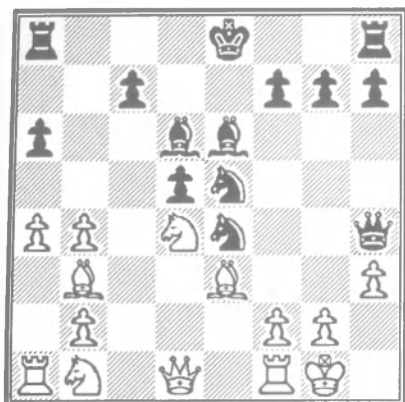
*Ruy Lopez C80*

IM Janos Rigo  
IM Stuart Conquest

*Vienna Open 1989*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5 Be6 9.a4 b4 10.c3 Bc5 11.Nd4 Qh4 12.Be3 Nxe5 13.cxb4 Bd6 14.h3





14...Bxh3 15. gxh3 Qxh3 16.Bf4 Ng6  
17.Bg3 Nh4 0-1

## Arnhem, Holland

Soviet IM Gregory Serper was the winner of the Annual European Junior Championship held December 17 through January 1. The 20-year-old Serper dominated the event scoring 10.5 from 13 to finish a point-and-a-half ahead of countryman and pre-tournament favorite GM Alexey Dreev and untitled Czech Zbynek Hracek. 1.IM Serper (URS) 2420 10.5, =2-3 GM Dreev (URS) 2570 and Hracek (2390) 9, =4-6 IM Topalov (BLG) 2460, FM Agnos (ENG) 2375, FM Markovic (2370) 8.

(Courtesy of Jules Welling)

### English A37

IM Gregory Serper  
FM Dominik Pedzich

### European Junior Championship 1990

1.c4 g6 2.Nc3 c5 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 Nc6  
5.a3 a6 6.Rb1 Rb8 7.b4 cxb4 8.axb4 b5  
9.cxb5 axb5 10.Nf3 e5 11.d4 exd4 12.Nd5  
Nge7 13.Bg5 Bb7 14.O-O O-O 15.Nxd4 f6  
16.Bf4 Ne5 17.Nxb5 Nxd5 18.Bxd5 +  
Bxd5 19.Qxd5 + Kh8 20.Nd6 Qe7 21.b5 f5  
22.b6 g5 23.Be3 Qf6 24.Bd4 f4 25.Bxe5 1-0

### Pirc B07

GM Alexey Dreev  
FM Demeterios Agnos

### European Junior Championship 1990

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bg5 Nbd7  
5.f4 h6 6.Bh4 Nh5 7.f5 Bg7 8.Bc4 Nh6  
9.fxg6 fxg6 10.Nf3 g5 11.Bg3 Nh5 12.Ne5  
Nng3 13.Nf7 Nnh1 14.Nxd6 + Kf8 15.Qh5  
1-0

March 5, 1990



Photo by Catherine Jaeg

Five from the chess Mt. Olympus: standing (l. to r.) — Karpov, Kasparov, Botvinnik, Tal; reclining — Spassky.

## Stavanger, Norway

The Norwegian oil town of Stavanger was the site of a 24-player, 9-round Swiss held December 30-January 5. English GMs Danny King and Julian Hodgson, the event's top two rated players, dominated the tournament scoring 7 from 9 and finishing a full point ahead of Norwegian IM Rune Djurhuus and American GM Edmar Mednis. Mednis, who defeated Hodgson in Round 5, had a chance to join the two Englishmen by beating Djurhuus in the last round — but lost. IM Alex Fishbein of Boulder, Colorado, was fifth with 5.5 points.

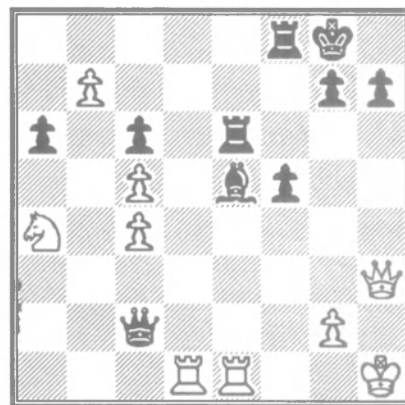
### Sicilian Najdorf B90

IM Alex Fishbein  
GM Daniel King

### Stavanger 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6  
5.Nc3 a6 6.a4 Nc6 7.Be2 e5 8.Nxc6 bxc6

9.f4 Nd7 10.a5 Be7 11.O-O O-O 12.Be3  
Qc7 13.Na4 Bf6 14.Qd2 Bb7 15. Rad1 d5  
16.c4 d4 17.fxe5 Bxe5 18.Bxd4 Bxh2 +  
19.Kh1 Rad8 20.Qg5 f6 21.Qf5 Bc8  
22.Qh5 Be5 23.Bb6 Nxb6 24.axb6 Qe7  
25.c5 Be6 26.Qf3 Rde8 27.b3 f5 28. Bc4  
Bxc4 29.bxc4 Qh4 + 30.Qh3 Qxe4 31.b7  
Re6 32.Rfe1 Qc2



33.Nb6 Rh6 34.Qxh6 gxh6 35.Nd7 Bg3  
36.Nxf8 Kxf8 37.Rd8 + Kf7 38.b8 = Q  
Bxb8 39.Rxb8 Qxc4 40.Rb7 + Kg6

INSIDE CHESS

41.Ree7 a5 42.Rbc7 Qxc5 43.Re6+ Kg5  
44.Rexc6 Qd4 45.Rc1 Qh4+ 46.Kg1  
Qd4+ 47.Kh1 h5 48.R7c3 h4 49.Rc4 Qd2  
50.R4c2 Qd4 51.Rc4 Qd2 52. R4c2 Qd6  
53.Rc6 Qd3 54.R6c3 Qe4 55.Rc4 Qd3  
56.R4c3 Qe4 57.Rc4 Qe2 58.R4c2 Qh5  
59.Rc3 a4 60.Kh2 Qe2 61.Kh1 Kh5  
62.Ra3 Qe4 63.Rcc3 Kg5 64.Rh3 Qb4 65.  
Ra3 Draw

This event was organized and run by Arnold Eikrem. He holds IM and GM norm events each year, many of which are open to any player with an Elo rating. Those interested in more details can contact him at: Jomfrubratveien 46a, 1179 Oslo 11, Norway.

## U.S. Top 22 (Elo)

1.Gulko, Boris	(2610) +5
2.Seirawan, Yasser	(2595) +10
3.Miles, Anthony	(2580) +10
4-6.Alburt, Lev	(2565) +40
4-6.de Firmian, Nick	(2565) -20
4-6.Kudrin, Sergey	(2565) -5
7-10.Kavalek, Lubomir	(2560) =
7-10.Browne, Walter	(2560) +5
7-10.Fedorowicz, John	(2560) +25
7-10.Christiansen, L.	(2560) +10
11.Rohde, Michael	(2555) +5
12.Dzindzichashvili, R.	(2545) +5
13.Wilder, Michael	(2540) -35
14.Ermolinsky, Alexey	(2535) +65
15.Benjamin, Joel	(2530) =
16-17.Dlugy, Maxim	(2525) -5
16-17.Tarjan, James	(2525) =
18.Ivanov, Alexander	(2520) +60
19.Kamsky, Gata	(2510) +165!
20.Peters, Jack	(2505) +10
21-22.Wolff, Patrick	(2500) -5
21-22.Meyer, Eugene	(2500) +20

## Boston, Massachusetts

by Don Maddox

Despite a severe case of jet lag, former World Champion Anatoly Karpov defeated Deep Thought in a one-game



Photo by Catherine Jaeg

The World Champion's bride, Mascha, in conversation with a chess journalist

match held February 2nd at Harvard University. Deep Thought had a reasonable position until the last stages of the game when it missed 45...h6+ drawing.

The following day Karpov gave a simultaneous exhibition against 43 players scoring 36 wins, six draws, and losing to Senior Master Louis Mercuri.

### Modern B12

GM Anatoly Karpov  
Deep Thought

Boston 1990

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 g6 4.c3 Bg7 5.e5  
f6 6.f4 Nh6 7.Ngf3 O-O 8.Be2 fxe5 9.fxe5 c5  
10.Nb3 cxd4 11.cxd4 Nc6 12.O-O Qb6  
13.Kh1 a5 14.a4 Bf5 15.Bg5 Be4 16.Nc5 Qb2  
17.Ne4 dxe4 18.Rb1 Qa3 19.Bc1 Qc3 20.Bd2  
Qa3 21.Bc1 Qc3 22.Rb3 Qa1 23.Bc4+ Kh8  
24.Bh6 Qd1 25.Bg7+ Kxg7 26.Rd1 exf3  
27.gxf3 Ra7 28.Bd5 Rd8 29.Rb5 Ra6 30.Bc4  
Ra7 31.Bd5 Ra6 32.Rc5 Rd7 33.Kg2 Rb6  
34.Bc6 bxc6 35.Kf2 Rd5 36.Rd5 cxd5 37.Rc1  
Rb4 38.Ke3 Rxa4 39.Rc5 e6 40.Rc7+ Kg8  
41.Re7 Ra3+ 42.Kf4 Rd3 43.Re6 Rd4+  
44.Kg5 Kf7 45.Ra6 a4 46.f4 h6+  
47.Kg4 Rc4 48.h4 Rd4 49.Rf6+ Kg7  
50.Ra6 Kf7 51.h5 gxh5+ 52.Kf5 Kg7  
53.Ra7+ Kf8 54.e6 Re4 55.Rd7 Rc4  
56.Rd5 h4 57.Rd3 Ke7 58.Rd7+ Kf8  
59.Rh7 h5 60.Ke5 h3 61.f5 Kg8  
62.Rh5 a3 63.Rh3 a2 64.Ra3 Rc5+

65.Kf6 1-0

## Calcutta, India

Thirty-year-old Soviet IM Leonid Yudasin (FIDE 2575) easily won the Goodricke International Open held January 5-15. Yudasin, who soon will be given the GM title, scored 9-2 to register his fifth GM norm of the last six months.

Finishing second in the field of 7 GMs and 11 IMs was Soviet Vadim Rubam, the second seed at 2565. His score of 8-3 put him a half-point ahead of GMs David Norwood of England and Eugenio Torre of the Philippines. The latter's result could have been even better but he arrived late and had to take a bye in the first round.

Other top scores in the 59-player event: 5-12—GM Gufeld (URS), GM Chiburidanidze (URS), GM Murshed (BAN), IM Barua (IND), IM Davies (ENG), IM Thipsay (IND), IM Prasad (IND), Z. Rahman (BAN) 7-4.

## New York, New York

The American Chess Foundation recently elected a new president. Fan Adams, USCF FIDE delegate and organizer of scholastic chess programs for inner-city youth, replaces James Sherwin. ■

# Inside Book Reviews

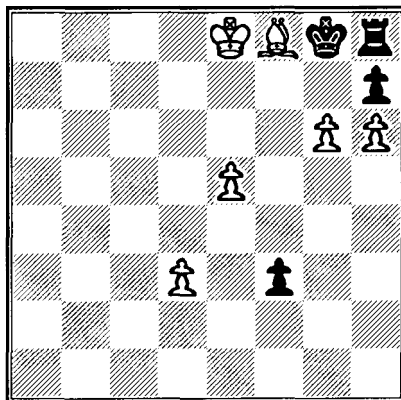
by IM John Donaldson

## **How to Create Chess Combinations by NM Vladimir Pafnutieff, paperback, 223 pages, algebraic \$8.95.**

The great turn-of-the-century-German player, Richard Teichman, once said that chess was 98% tactics. While this definitely shortchanges the role of positional play, there can be no doubt that a working knowledge of tactics is essential for those who wish to become a Master in chess. Fortunately there are several good books that can help the aspiring student develop his combinative ability. Among them are the *Encyclopedia of Middlegames* by Chess Informant, Yuri Averbakh's *Chess Tactics for Advanced Players*, the *Test Your Chess IQ* books by A. Livshutz, *The Tactics of Endgames* by Jeno Ban, and several works by Ludek Pachman.

A new and worthy entry into the field is *How to Create Chess Combinations* by NM Vladimir Pafnutieff. A native Russian who moved to San Francisco in 1930, Pafnutieff is known on the West Coast as a sharp attacking player with a good combinative eye which has gained him the scalps of GMs.

In this book, much like the *Encyclopedia of Chess Middlegames*, he divides combinations into 14 themes. The first part of this work consists of an explanation of the themes and 238 examples for students to solve. Immediately following this are chapters on special combinational cases and a section on endgame studies. The latter is especially useful. Pafnutieff quotes former World Champion Vassily Smyslov: "My early enthusiasm toward endgame compositions played a large role in forming my style." Pafnutieff gives 100 positions, including the following simple but nice study by the Soviet Composer Guliaev.



*Study by Guliaev*

1.g7 f2 2.Be7 f1=Q 3.Bf6 Qxf6 4.gxh8=Q + Qxh8 5.d4 winning.

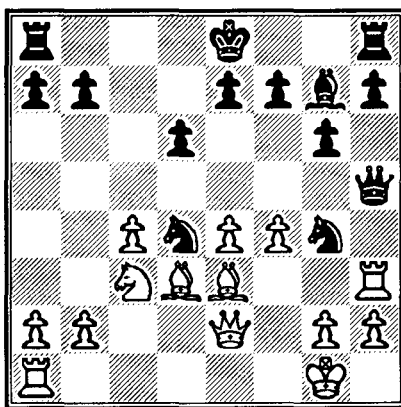
The final part of the book consists of 18 games of the author. Chosen for their instructional value in illustrating combinational play, some also shed interesting light on opening theory.

*King's Indian Four Pawns E76*

NM Vladimir Pafnutieff  
Gil Ramirez

*San Francisco 1955*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 c5 6.dxc5 Qa5 7.Bd3 Qxc5 8.Qe2 Bg4 9.Nf3 Nc6 10.Be3 Qh5 11.O-O Bxf3 12.Rxf3 Ng4 13.Rh3 Nd4



Several months earlier Keres-Fuderer, Hastings 1954-55, had continued 14.Bxd4 Bxd4 + 15.Kf1 Nxb2 + 16.Ke1 Qg4 17.Qd2? Qxh3!, and the Estonian great went down. Later, analysis revealed that with 17.Nb5! Bb6 18.Kd1 Qf4 19.g3 Qg4 20.Rxh2 Qg3 21.Kc2, White could have obtained the advantage in a messy posi-

tion. Pafnutieff found another way for White to get a clear plus that isn't mentioned in *ECO*.

14.Qd2!

With the point that 14...Qxh3 is met by 15.gxh3 Nf3 + 16.Kg2 Nxd2 17.hxg4, and the Knight on d2 is lost.

14...Qa5 15.Nd5 Qd2 16.Bxd2 Rc8 17.Bc3 Ne6 18.Bxg7 Nxb7 19.Be2 f5 20.exf5 gxf5 21.Re1 e6 22.Rb3 b6 23.Ra3 exd5 24.Bxg4 + Kf7 25.Bf3 dxc4 26.Rxa7 +

with a winning ending, and... 1-0.

*How to Create Combinations* is nicely laid out and sturdily bound. It would make a welcome addition to the libraries of players 1600-2200 who wish to improve their combinative ability.

**The Dynamic Caro-Kann – The Bronstein Larsen and the Original Caro Systems by IM Jeremy Silman, Summit Publishing 1989, 182 pages, algebraic, paperback, \$14.95**

The Caro-Kann occupies a rather strange place in chess theory. Although several World Champions have included it in their repertoires it has never come close to matching the popularity of the Sicilian, French, and 1...e5.

One reason for this might be that unlike the aforementioned answers to 1.e4 the Caro-Kann lacks a definitive, up-to-date one-volume guide. Several tries have been made to answer this need but all have fallen short. GM Suetin's book on the Caro-Kann, the most recent work on the subject, is not comprehensive enough. The volumes by Rolf Schwarz (German language) and GM Alexander Konstantinopolsky (Russian language) are way out of date. So too is IM Egon Varnusz's book on the subject for Pergamon, though this is still probably the best one-volume work on the Caro-Kann. Fortunately for 1...c6 players, there are some good books dealing with specific variations of

Kann. In 1984 Garry Kasparov and one of his trainers, IM Alexander Sakharov collaborated on the definitive 4...Bf5 (1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4) work. Over 150 pages in length, this book, in conjunction with recent *Chess Informant* and *New in Chess Yearbooks*, is still an excellent guide.

A comparable work on the 4...Nf6 Caro-Kann has been sorely needed for some years. In recent years both 5.Nxf6+ gxf6 and 5.Nxf6+ exf6 have been getting played a lot and coverage in existing literature has been very spotty.

In an attempt to correct this state of affairs IM Jeremy Silman has recently produced a new work on this subject for Summit Publishing.

Close to 200 pages in length and featuring a compact but quite readable two-column format, this book is packed with information. Approximately two-thirds of the work is devoted to the 5...gxf6 Caro-Kann with the remainder primarily on 5...exf6 though there is a small chapter on 5.Ng3. Attempting to make the work accessible to a huge range of players from "GMs to B strength and even below," to quote from his introduction, Silman has included several pages at the beginning of each chapter mapping out the general strategies for each side as well as lots of well-annotated games at the end of each section. Having taken care of the lower end of the spectrum, the author then gets down to the nitty-gritty with lots of hard-core analysis.

Good opening books have several things in common—they are up-to-date and well organized, the good lines are given and the critical positions are pointed out. The really good books fea-

ture lots of analysis of the critical positions.

Silman's book falls into the latter category. Looking at English GM Julian Hodgson's recent booklet on the 4...Nf6 Caro-Kann in the "Trends Series" (publication date September 1989) one is struck by the fact that the 5...Nf6 line, a Hodgson favorite, is in trouble. He points to:

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Nxf6 exf6 6.c3 Bd6 7.Bd3 O-O 8.Qc2 Re8+ 9.Ne2

as a very difficult line to meet. His prognosis: "All in all things are currently looking very grim for Black against the setup c3, Bd3 and Qc2."

Silman gives 13 pages on this line. His analysis covers 9...h6, 9...Kh8, and 9...g6. He considers the latter move to be best, offering several improvements for Black on the important theoretical encounter Kudrin-King, England 1988. Not contenting himself with just presenting new games and analysis he also does some archaeological digging and dredges up the fossil Forgacs-Duras, St. Petersburg 1909, which turns out to be relevant to contemporary theory and suggests 9...Kh8 may also be playable. Here is the complete score of that game.

9...Kh8 10.Be3

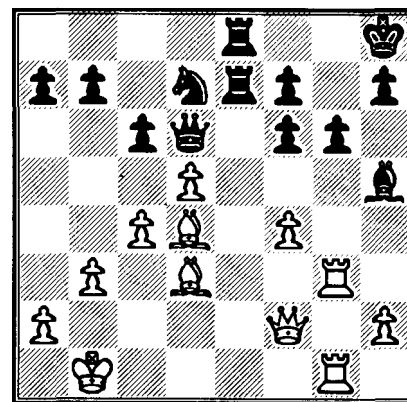
(On 10.O-O which Hodgson considers to be the death knoll for 9...Kh8 on the basis of J. Horvath-Hodgson, Sochi 1987, Silman has several suggested improvements starting with 10...Nd7 in place of 10...Qc2.)

10...Nd7 11.O-O-O Nf8 12.Kb1 Be6

(Here Silman points out the little-

known game Mestel-P. Wells where the even stronger 12...Bg4 was played.)

13.Nf4 Bxf4 14.Bxf4 Qd5 15.b3 Qxg2 16.Rhg1 Qf3 17.Be3 Bg4 18.Rde1 Bh5 19.Rg3 Qd5 20.f4 Re7 21.Reg1 Rae8 22.c4 Qd6 23.Qf2 g6 24.d5 Nd7 25.Bd4



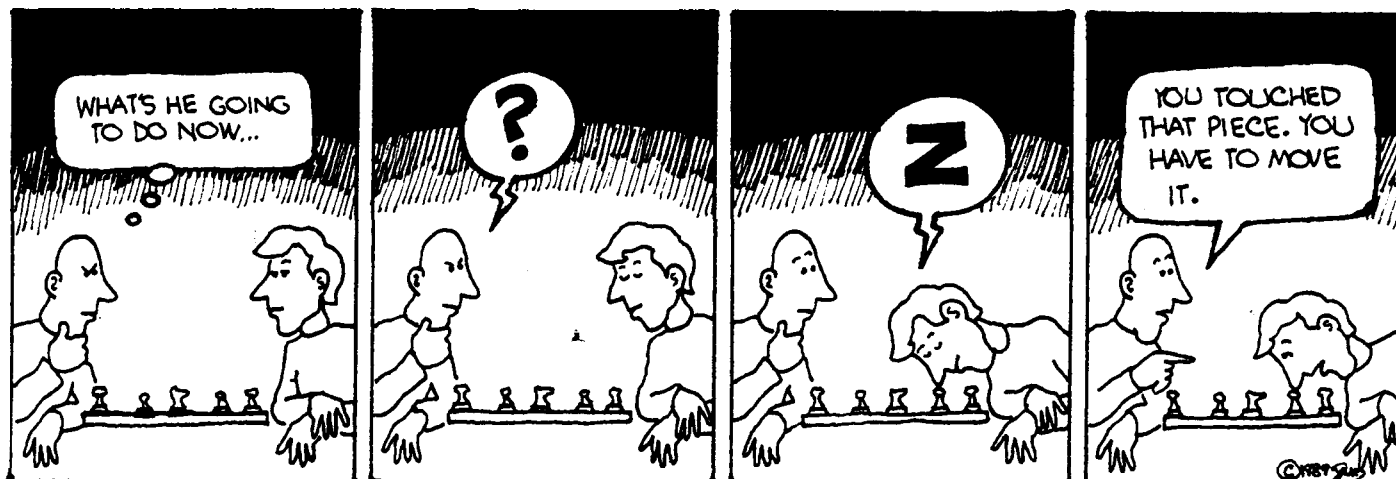
25... Re2 26.Be5

If 26.Bxe2 Rxe2 26.Qf1, 27...Qa3 wins. 26...Qxe5 0-1

This is an excellent book and a welcome addition to the literature of the Caro-Kann, but a few small improvements could have even made it better. This book has a good table of contents and opening index but a bibliography would have been a nice addition. The author makes no mention of how current the book is (games are given through the end of 1988) leaving the reader to guess where he should pick up the work.

This is the third book by the Summit Publishing team of Dodd Darin and Marianne Zaugg and it is a major improvement over their previous efforts. The page layout is much easier on the eye and the proofreading by IM Jack Peters is on the mark. ■

Cartoon by David Middleton



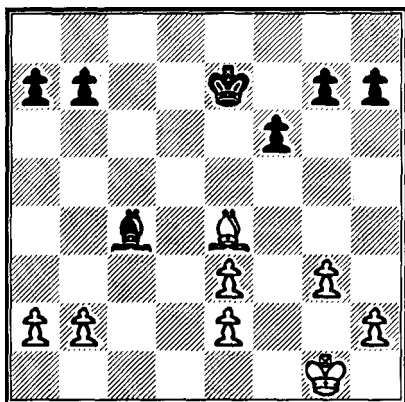


# Peters on the Endgame

by IM Jack Peters

GM Tony Miles  
GM Yasser Seirawan

U.S. Championship 1989 (1)



White to play

As the commentator at the 1989 U.S. Championship, I tried to explain to the spectators what was happening in each game. Midway through the first round, when Miles reached the pawn-plus endgame in the diagram above, I said that Seirawan was lost, and that a fine endgame player like Miles would notch the point effortlessly. A few moves later, however, when Yasser had given up a second pawn, I realized that White could no longer win. What did he do wrong in this "easy" ending? After analyzing at home, I discovered that the patch to victory was narrow indeed, and that both players had strayed from the proper course.

Miles began with three excellent moves.

**28.b3!**

White needs to create a passed pawn, and 28.Bxb7? Bxa2 brings him no closer to this goal. Although 28.a3? b6 29.Bxb7 Bxe2 exchanges a doubled pawn for a healthy one, it only draws. By settling his King on e5, Black prevents White from using his remaining e-pawn, and the White King cannot do any damage on the Kingside. For example, 30.Kf2 Bg4 31.h4 Kd6 32.Be4 Ke5 33.Bf3 Be6 34.g4 Bc4 35.Kg3 Be6 36.g5 fxe5

37.hxg5 Bc4 38.Kh4 Bf7, or 36.h5 Bc4 37.Kh4 Bf7 38.g5 fxe5 + 39.Kxg5 Be8 40.h6 gxh6 + 41.Kxh6 Kf6 draw.

**28...Ba6**

After 28...Bxe2? 29.Bxb7, White wins by making an outside passer on the Queenside.

**29.Kf2!**

Again, 29.Bxb7? Bxe2 only draws.

**29...h6 30.Bd3! Kd6**

Best. Obviously 30...Bxd3 31.exd3 gives White a winning passed pawn. The trappy 30...g5 31.Kf3 b5 32.Kg4 Kf7 33.Kh5 Kg7 34.b4? Bc8! 35.Bxb5 Be6 36.a4 f5! ...rears 37...Bf7 mate, but White can win with 34.h4 or with 32.Ke4 Ke6 (both 32...Kd6 33.Kf5 Ke7 34.Kg6 and 32...Bb7 + 33.Kd4 a6 34.Kc5 allow White's King to invade) 33.Kd4 Kd6 34.e4! Kc6 35.e5 fxe5 + 36.Kxe5 Kc5 37.a3.

**31.a3??**

This seemingly harmless move throws away the win. The most forcing method begins with 31.Kf3. After 31...b5 32.Kg4 or 31...Kc5 32.a3 b5 33.Kg4, White's King penetrates through h5. And 31...h5 32.Kf4 Kc6 33.h4 merely gives White another target at h5. Thus the most plausible continuation is 31...Ke5 32.Kg4 Ke6 33.Kh5 Kf7 34.b4 b5 35.a4 f5 36.Bxb5 Bxb5 37.axb5 Kf6, when White wins neatly with 38.e4! fxe4 39.Kg4 Ke5 (also 39...g5 40.Kh5 Kg7 41.e3 Kh7 42.h4 gxh4 43.Kxh4! drops the e-pawn) 40.e3 g6 41.h4 Kd5 42.Kf4 Kc4 43.Kxe4 Kxb5 44.Kd5 Kxb4 45.e4 a5 46.e5 a4 47.e6 a3 48.e7 a2 49.e8 = Q a1 = Q 50.Qb8 + Ka3 51.Qa8 +. If Black varies with 31...Ke5 32.Kg4 f5 +, White reaches the same pawn endgame with 33.Kh5 Kf6 34.b4 b5 35.a4 Kf7 36.Bxb5 Bxb5 37.axb5 Kf6 38.e4!

White probably wins with 31.b4 b5 32.Kf3, too, as the attempt to free the Bishop by 32...Bb7 + 33.Kf4 Bd5 fails to 34.a3 a6 35.Kf5 Bf7 36.Be4 and Be4-b7xa6. Similar is 32...Bb7 + 33.Kf4 Bc6 34.Kf5 Be8 35.e4 a6 36.Bc2! Bf7 37.Bb3 Be8 38.Bd5 Kc7 39.e5.

**31...b5 32.Kf3**

White gets nowhere with 32.a4 bxa4! 33.bxa4 Bb7 – equal or 32.e4 b4! 33.axb4 Bc8 34.Ke3 Ke5 – equal. If 32.b4, then 32...Kc6! 33.Kf3 Bc8 34.Ke4 Bd7 35.Kd4 Kd6 sets up a firm blockade. Inserting the moves 33.a4 Kb6 34.a5 + Kc6 does not change the evaluation. And 32.b4 Kc6! 33.Bf5 Kd5! 34.Kf3? Kc4 35.Kg4 Kb3 might even lose, so White must settle for repetition by 34.Bd3 Kc6! 35.Bf5 Kd5!

**32...Bb7 +**

Another way is 32...b4! 33.axb4 Bc8 equal.

**33.Kf4**

Or 33.Kg4 b4! 34.axb4 Bc8 + 35.Kh5 Ke7 36.Kg6 Kf8, transposing to the game.

**33...b4! 34.axb4 Ke7??**

In time pressure, Yasser almost ruins a fine defensive idea. After the correct 34...Bc8! Black draws by shuttling the Bishop back and forth on c8 and d7. If White tries e3-e4, then ...g7-g5 + and ...Kd6-e5 blockades.

**35.Kf5??**

Missing his second chance. After 35.e4! Black cannot deal with the twin threats of e4-e5 and Kf4-f5-g6xg7. If Black sacs a third pawn by 35.e4! g5 + 36.Kf5 Bc8 + 37.Kg6 Ke6 38.Kxh6 g4, White's task is still difficult. However, 38.h4! Ke5 39.e3, preparing Kg6xh6, assures White of a winning passed h-pawn. Also 37...g4 can be foiled by 38.e5! fxe5 39.Bf5 Be6 40.Bxe6 Kxe6 41.e4.

**35...Bc8 + 36.Kg6**

Now the position is clearly drawn. White cannot make progress with central play, either: 36.Ke4 Kd6 37.Kd4 Bd7 38.e4 Bc8 39.b5 (hoping for Kd4-c4-b4-a5-a6 and then b5-b6) 39...Be6! 40.Bc4 Bd7 41.e3 (or 41.Kc3 Kc5 =) 41...Be8 42.Bf1 Bf7 draws, as does 39.Bc4 Bd7 40.Bd5 (intending 41.Kc4) Bb5! 41.e3 Ba6.

**36...Kf8 37.Bc4**

If 37.Bf5 Bb7 38.e4 Ba8?? White wins with 39.e5! fxe5 40.Bc2 Bd5 41.Kf5. But 38...Bc6! 39.e5 Be8 + 40.Kh7 fxe5 draws, as White cannot free his King.

**37...Bg4 38.e4 Bd7 39.Bd5 Bg4 40.e3 Bd7 41.Bc4 Bg4 42.h4 Bd7 43.Be2 Be6 44.Bd1 Bd7 45.g4 Be8 +!**

Foreseeing 46.Kf5 Bd7 + 47.Kf4 g5 + 48.Kg3 Ke7, with an unbreakable blockade on the dark squares.

**46.Kh7 Bc6 47.Bc2 Kf7 48.Bd3 Bd7 49.e5**

A last gasp, hoping for 49...Bxg4? 50.Bg6 + Kf8 51.exf6 gxf6 52.Kxh6 or 50...Ke6 51.Kxg7 Kxe5 52.Kxh6, with a passed h-pawn.

**49...fxe5 50.Bg6 + Kf8**

Easiest to calculate. Black can also draw with 50...Kf6 51.g5 + hxg5 52.hxg5 + Kxg5 53.Kxg7 Be6. Suicidal would be 50...Kf6 51.Bf5??, as 51...Bxf5 + 52.gxf5 e4! 53.b5 h5! 54.Kg8 Kxf5 55.Kxg7 Kg4 wins for Black.

**51.Bf5 Bc6 52.Bd3 Bd7 53.Bf5 Draw** ■

# Surprising Moves And Ideas

by IM Nikolay Minev

*Sicilian Closed B25*

IM Raimundo Garcia  
GM Raul Sanguineti

*Buenos Aires 1965*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d3 Nc6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.O-O e5 7.Nc3 Nge7 8.Nh4!?

In my opinion 8.Nh4!? is much more interesting and consistent with the opening's ideas than ECO's main line of 8.a3 O-O 9.Rb1, intending b2-b4.

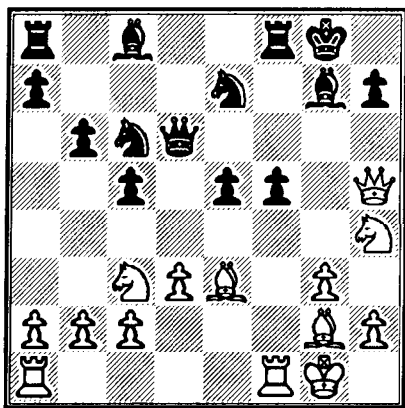
8...O-O 9.f4 f5?!

A forgotten move, probably because it is weaker than the recommendation of recent theory 9...exf4 10.Bxf4 Be6?! 11.Qd2 d5 12.Bh6 d4, as in Westerinen-Ivkov, Geneva 1977; and now after 13.Ne2, White's position is to be preferred. Ivkov advises 10...h6 — unclear.

10.fxe5! dxe5

Clearly inferior is 10...Nxe5 11.exf5!, and Black has problems with the b7-pawn.

11.Be3 b6?! 12.e f5 --f5 13.Qh5 Qd6



14.Ne4!!

A great surprise! Well, my analysis (moving the pieces!) shows that this insolent Knight (it will stay on e4 until Black's bitter end) cannot be captured: 14...fxe4 15.Bxe4 h6 16.Rxf8 + Bxf8 17.Rf1 Be6 (if 17...Qe6 then 18.Rxf8 + Kxf8 19.Bxh6 +, or the simple 18.Qe8 and White wins) 18.Ng6 Bg7 19.Nxe7 + winning material. Over the board, such moves demand good tactical insight and

self-confidence.

14...Qe6 15.Bh3!

White gains nothing with 15.Ng5 Qh6.

15...Bd7 16.Rf2 Be8

A blunder in an already losing position.

17.Qxh7 +! 1-0

If 17...Kxh7 18.Ng5 + Kg8 19.Nxe6 etc.

*Ruy Lopez C84*

Suhanov

GM Igor Zaitzev

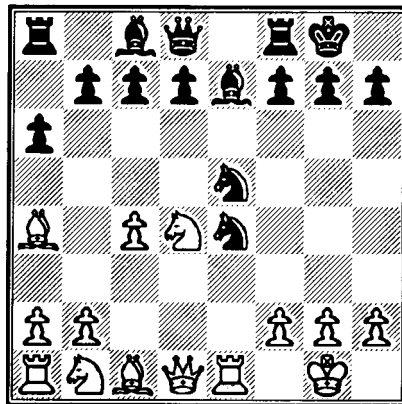
*Moscow 1967*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.d4 exd4 7.e5 Ne4 8.Nxd4 O-O 9.c4 Nxe5?!

Instead of the traditional 9...Nc5 10.Bc2 Nxe5, ECO says 9...Nxe5 deserves attention — and that's all! From this game at least we will understand the tactical idea behind Black's very risky-looking continuation.

10.Re1?!

If 10.Bc2, then 10...Nc5 transposes into the book line. However, because of this move order Black has 10...Nf6!



10...Nxf2! 11.Kxf2 Bc5 12.Kg3

White doesn't have much choice. 12.Rxe5 fails to 12...Qf6 +, 12.Kg1 to 12...Qh4, and after 12.Be3 Qh4 + 13.Ke2 (13.Kg1 Ng4) ...d5 it is hard to believe that the White King will survive. Maybe 12.Re4!? is the defensive miracle.

12...Qf6 13.Bc2 Ng6 14.Nf3 d5 15.Nc3 Qd6 +?! 16.Ne5 Qf6

If 16...Nxe5? 17.Bf4!

\*7.Nf~ ^b6! 18.Be~ Bxe 19.Rxe5 Qxe5 0-1

*Latvian Gambit C40*

Kulikov

Manaskutra

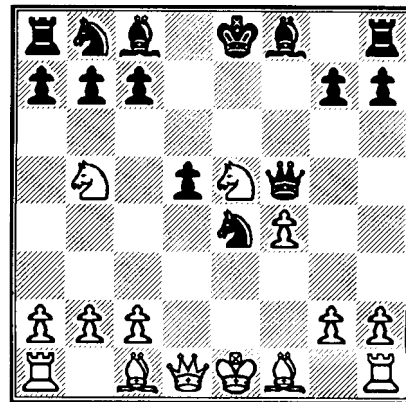
*USSR 1987*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5 3.Nxe5 Qf6 4.Nc4 fxe4 5.Nc3 Qf7-6.d3?!

6.d4! is White's best continuation. Now a tactical melee begins.

6...d5 7.Ne5 Qf5 8.f4 Nf6 9.dxe4 Nxe4! 10.Nb5?!

If 10.Nxd5 Bd6, but 10.Qxd5 looks more promising.



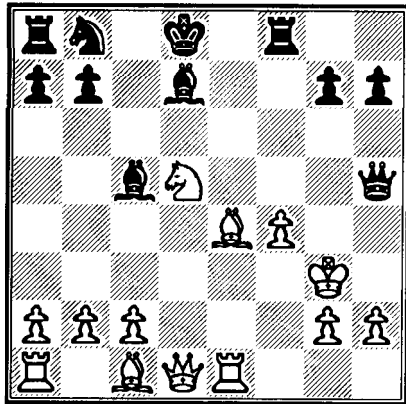
10...Bc5!

There you are! A whole Rook is offered.

11.Nxc7 + Kd8 12.Nxd5

If 12.Nxa8 Bf2 + 13.Ke2 Qh5 + 14.Nf3 Re8! 15.Kd3 Nc6. I'm sorry, but space limitations prevent my immortalizing this pleasant position with a diagram.

12...Bf2 + 13.Ke2 Bd7 14.Kf3 Rf8 15.Bd3 Qxe5 16.Bxe4 Bc5 17.Re1 Qh5 +! 18.Kg



18...Qg5 +! 19.fxg5 Bf2 mate 0-1

# The Fianchetto Grunfeld (D76)

by IM Zoran Illic

The 4.g3 line of the Grunfeld is less enterprising than other more fashionable and direct approaches. This relatively modest choice is especially popular among those players who are fond of flank systems.

With the daily development of chess theory, this system also has become unavoidably enriched with new ideas. One of these was introduced by GM Ognjen Cvitan, a player who has been devoted to this variation for years. Recently in Pula, Yugoslavia, he outplayed GM Timoshchenko in remarkable style by improving a line which up to then had been considered favorable for Black.

## Grunfeld Defense D76

GM Ognjen Cvitan

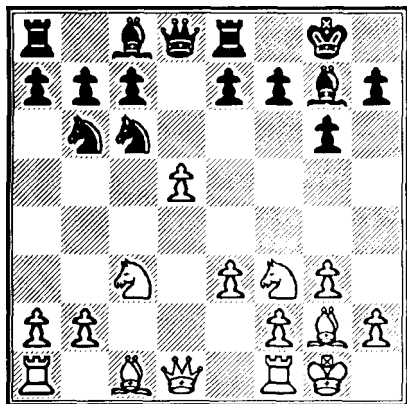
GM Gennady Timoshchenko

Pula Open 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nb6 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.e3 O-O 9.O-O Re8

Rarely seen before, this move gradually has superseded the better-explored 9...e5. Kasparov adopted this waiting policy, which probably explains the increasing popularity of the 9...Re8 continuation (Karpov-Kasparov, Amsterdam 1988 – *Informant* 45/539).

10.d5



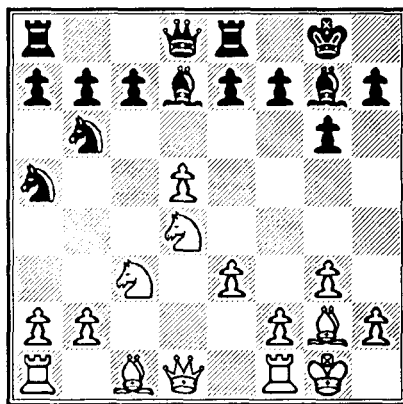
For a long time White avoided this direct method, preferring various less

committal continuations: 10.Ne1, 10.b3, 10.Qe2, and 10.Re1 (Karpov). Nowadays, none of them is as popular as 10.d5.

10...Na5

There is no doubt that this is the only satisfactory continuation. The alternatives are worse: a) 10...Ne5?! 11.Nxe5 Bxc5 12.Qb3! with advantage for White; b) 10...Nb4?! 11.e4 c6 12.Qb3 Na6 (12...Nd3 13.Be3 cxd5 14.Rfd1 Nxb2 15.Qxb2 Na4 16.Nxa4 Bxb2 17.Nxb2 e6 18.cxd5 exd5 19.Nd3 with a big edge for White – Ivanchuk) 13.Be3 cxd5 14.Rfd1! Bd7 15.cxd5 Qc7 16.Ng5! with advantage for White, Ivanchuk-Lputian, Lvov 1987 – *Informant* 44/554

11.Nd4 Bd7



The main position of the 10.d5 line – and White is at a crossroads. The text deals with the move 12.e4, which after this game may be considered the main line. White has also tried:

1) 12.b4?! (Kasparov). White prematurely deprives himself of the possibility of controlling the e4-square. 12...Nac4 13.a4 a5 (13...c6? 14.Qb3! cxd5 15.a5 e5 16.Nde2 + -) 14.b5 Qc8 15.Re1 Bh3 16.Bh1 Qg4! 17.Nce2 Rad8 18.Qb3 Qd7 19.Nf4, with a highly complex game, Portisch-Kasparov, Reykjavik 1988 – *Informant* 46/602.

2) 12.Qe2 A couple of months later, the same opening contested this line again. Portisch, dissatisfied with 12.b4, adopted 12.Qe2, aiming at quick pressure along

the d-file. But it didn't happen, and Black effortlessly equalized after 12...c6 13.dxc6 Nxc6 14.Nxc6 Bxc6 15.Bxc6 bxc6 16.Rd1 Qc8 17.Bd2 Qe6 18.Be1 a5. The draw was soon agreed (Portisch-Kasparov, Thessaloniki (ol) 1988).

Noteworthy is that after 12.Qe2, the move 12...Qc8 is imprecise because after 13.Rd1 c6 White has 14.e4 (the Knight on d4 is not hanging). This position was seen in the game Neckar-S. Mohr, Zurich 1987/88. White played impressively. As it was not published in either the *Informant* or *NIC* publications, I present it to the reader: 12.Qe2 Qc8 13.Rd1 c6 14.e4 cxd5 15.exd5 Nac4 16.b3 Nd6 17.Bb2 Bg4 18.f3 Bh3 19.Rac1 Bxg2 20.Kxg2 Qd7 21.Ne4 Bxd4 22.Rxd4 Nf5 23.Rd3 Nxd5 24.Rc5 Nfe3 + 25.Rxe3 Nxe3 + 26.Qxe3 Qe6 27.Qh6 f6 28.Ng5 Qe2 + 29.Kh3 Qf1 + 30.Kg4 1-0.

3) 12.a4 A common move in the 4.g3 Grunfeld system. When Black moves his Knight from a5, the a-pawn will continue forward to harass the other Knight on b6 and the Queenside in general. The march of the a-pawn may even increase the activity of the b2-Bishop to be.

12...c5

There is no reason to delay this logical reply, although Black has done well with the preparatory move 12...Re8!?. It's not wise, however, to make a definite assessment from the only game, Razuvaev-I. Belov, Pula 1988. That game went 13.Nce2 (Belov mentions 13.Nb3?! Nbc4! 14.Nxa5 Nxa5 15.e4 c6 16.Bg5 cxd5 17.exd5 Nc4 18.Ra2 Qa5 as good for Black, and 13.b4!? c5! 14.bxc5 Rxc5 15.Ncb5 Nac4 [15...a6!?] 16.Qb3 a6 17.Na3 Qc7 with unclear play), 13...c5 14.dxc6 Nxc6 15.a5 Nc4 16.a6 bxa6 17.Rxa6 Nxd4 18.Nxd4 with equality.

13.dxc6 (erroneous is 13.Nb3? Bxc3! 14.bxc3 Bxa4) 13...bxc6!. Black communicates little meaning in such a dynamic position. Let's examine two other possibilities:

3a)13...Bxc6 does not seem promising after 14.Nxc6 bxc6 15.Qc2 Rc8 16.Rd1. 3b)13...Nxc6 14.a5 Nc4 (stronger than 14...Nxd4 15.exd4 Nc4 16.Bxb7 Rb8 17.a6 Bh3 18.Re1 Na5 19.Bh1 Nb3 20.Ra4 Nxd4 21.Be3 e5 22.Bb7 with the better game, S. Agdestein-P. Wolff, Baguio City 1987) 15.a6 Rb8. (The attempt to improve the line with 15...Qc8 failed after 16.Qb3 Nd6?! [White takes the initiative after 16...N4a5 17.Qd5!, but 16...Nb6 was worth a try.] 17.Qd5! [An excellent centralization of White's Queen, even with 11th Bl k 'n p' s l king about.] 17...Nd8? [A passive move which brought about a quick catastrophe in the game Pigusov-Riemersma, Dordrecht 1988; but Black is worse anyway after 17...Bxd4 18.axb7 Bxd4?! {According to Vaganian, Black would have had compensation after 16...N6a5 17.Qe2! Nd6 18.Qa6 Ndx7 19.b4 Bxd4 20.exd4 Nb3} 17.exd4 Rxb7 18.Na4! with a big edge, Vaganian-Kudrin, Marseilles 1987—*Informant* 44/553.]

Now let's turn to 13...bxc6 14.b4 e5! 15.Nde2 Nac4 16.a5 Nc8 17.b5. It's a pity that the players agreed to a draw when an unpredictable battle was still ahead, C it n-K u t l , G 1988.

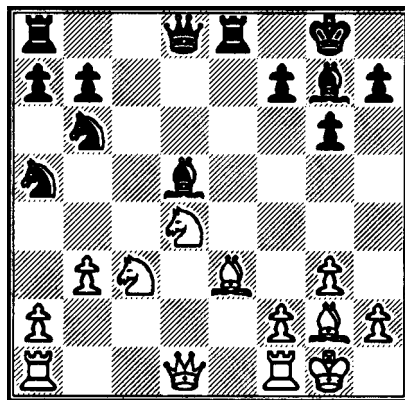
After this game, Cvitan abandoned 12.a4, instead focusing his interest on 12.e4—which may be an additional indication that the latter move is better.

#### 12.e4 c6

Less consistent is 12...c5 13.Nb3 Nxb3 14.Qxb3 c4 (no improvement is 14...e6 15.Be3 exd5 16.exd5 c4 17.Qb4 Bf5 18.Rfe1 Bd3 19.a4 Bf8 20.Bc5 Bxc5 21.Q... Q... 22.B... with ... White, Liptay-Ermolinsky, Tbilisi 1985) 15.Qc2 e6 16.dxe6 Bxc6, and White prematurely accepted the draw offer, Haritonov-Podgaec, USSR 1985.

13.b3 cxd5 14.exd5 e6 15.dxe6 Bxe6

#### 16.Be3 Bd5

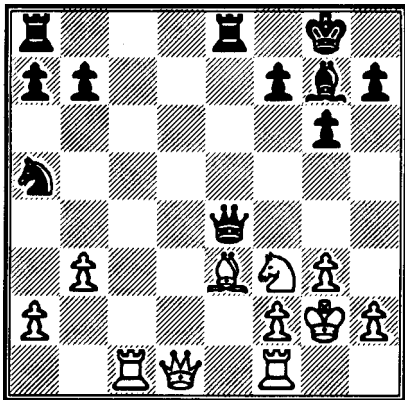


16...Nd5 leads to a slightly inferior endgame after 17.Nxe6 Nxe3 18.Qxd8 Rxd8 19.Nxd8 Nxf1 20.Rd1! Bxc3 21.Kxf1, Pigusov-Ermolinsky, USSR 1985.

17.Rc1 Bxg2 18.Kxg2 Nd5 19.Nxd5 Qxd5 + 20.Nf3

All the moves are forced after 16...Bd5. It seems that Black easily equalized, but there is still much play. 20.Nf3 is the only idea that promises an advantage. White wouldn't achieve too much after 20.Qf3 Rad8.

#### 20..Qe4



Black relies on his strategy of an ideally centralized Queen. Understandably, he avoids 20...Qxd1 21.Rfxd1 Nc6 22.Rd7 with a big edge for White in the endgame. The diagrammed position appeared in tournament practice two years ago in the game Pigusov-Ermolinsky, Sverlovsk 1987. Black easily equalized after 21.Qc2 Qxc2 22.Rxc2 Nc6.

Ermolinsky and Livsic mention two other lines which also lead to equality. These are 21.Rc7 Re7 22.Qd6 Nc6 and 21.Re1 Red8 22.Bd4 Qg4 23.h3 Qd7. The text is not thrilling for White. One's general impression is that the Queen posted on e4 must be a guarantee for balance.

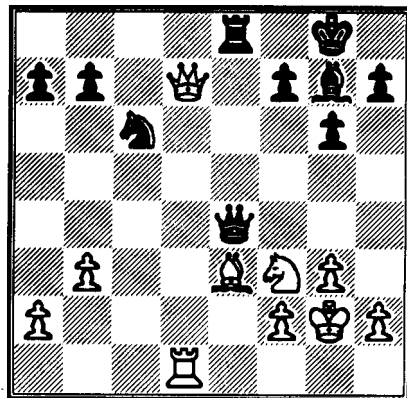
But Cvitan sank even deeper into the position, reviving it with the unexpected: 21.Qd7!

The move is aimed at the awkward position of the Black Knight on a5. The Knight is prevented from entering the battle via the c6-square for a while because the b7-pawn is hanging. White threatens Rc7, so Black must react immediately.

#### 21...Re7

The choice is limited: 21...Red8 22.Qc7 Nc6 (or 22...b6 23.Rfd1 with a big positional advantage for White) 23.Rc4 and Black loses a pawn.

22.Rc8 + Rxc8 23.Qxc8 + Re8 24.Qd7 Nc6 25.Rd1!



White wants to decentralize Black's Queen by playing Qd5. There is no reason to risk the greedy 25.Qxb7. After 25...Re7, then 26.Qc8 + Re8 leads to repetition, which of course does not excite White. Black has to be careful because if he tries 26...Bf8, some tactics are available to White: 27.Kg1! Re8 (27...Qxf3 28.Bh6 wins) 28.Qd7 Rd8? 29.Qxf7 + is decisive.

Can White avoid repetition after 25.Qxb7 Re7? There seems to be no way. For example:

1) 26.Qc8 + Re8 27.Qd7 Qxf3! +

2) 26.Qa6 Ne5 27.Qe2 (27.Qc8 + Bf8 28.Bh6 Qxf3 + 29.Kg1 Nd7 doesn't work) 27...g5 28.h3 h5 and White is hopeless.

#### 25...Bf8

Suddenly, cracks appear in the facade of a good position—and in such cases, one seldom finds the best defense. With White's Rook placed on d1, 25...Re7 26.Qc8 + Re8 27.Qxb7 is out of place. But to me, 25...Bf8 is too passive. Black guards his back rank, but he needs to pay more attention to his seventh rank. I regard 25...Qe7 as a better move. The text move leads to a clearly inferior endgame.



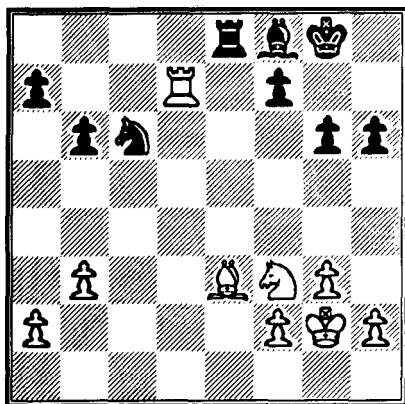
### 26.Bg5! Ne5

Black surrenders his seventh rank, but it's difficult to find a better solution. White threatens Re1 or Qxb7. An attempt at simplification with 26...Qxf3+ doesn't bring any relief: 27.Kxf3 Ne5+ 28.Kg2 Nxd7 29.Rxd7 Re2 30.a4! Bc5 (30...Kg7 31.Be3) 31.Bh6! Rxf2+ 32.Kh3 f5 33.Rg7+ Kh8 34.Rc7 and White wins.

### 27.Qd5 Qxd5 28.Rxd5 Nc6

A passive endgame arises after 28...Nxf3 29.Kxf3 Be7 30.Be3, and White's Rook penetrates the seventh rank.

### 29.Rd7 h6 30.Be3 b6



If 30...Re7, then Black simply loses a pawn after 31.Rxe7.

### 31.Re7 Re6 32.g4! g5?!

Black has problems all over the board. His Queenside is paralyzed, the h6-pawn is in trouble, and his pieces are tied down. 32...K-7 1-0 after 33.Nd4. The text move 32...g5 is positional suicide. Black is doomed to play the rest of the game with permanent weaknesses. His dark-squared Bishop doesn't have a bright future. Basically, Black is strategically lost. Probably 32...Bg7 offered the best practical chances. The Black Bishop is more active on the a1-h8 diagonal.

### 33.h4 f6

Another concession that strengthens the power of White's Rook. Apart from other weaknesses, Black's King is now cut off—and that makes things even worse.

### 34.h5!

This further restricts Black's position by forcing him to keep an eye on his h-pawn. Throughout this game, Cvitan's play reminds one of the pure Karpovian style.

### 34...Be7

If 34...Rd6 then 35.a3, followed by b4-b5.

### 35.Nd4

Black's Knight is guarding the Queenside. This exchange will soon convert a huge positional advantage into a material one.

### 35...Nxd4 36.Bxd4 a5

Black has no time for 36...Re4 37.Be3! when the g4-pawn is taboo because of Kf3.

### 37.Kf3 Kf8 38.Rb7

If 38...Bd8 then 39.Rh7, so the pawn is lost. Black attempted to find salvation by playing into a Rook endgame, but to no avail. White is on top till the end.

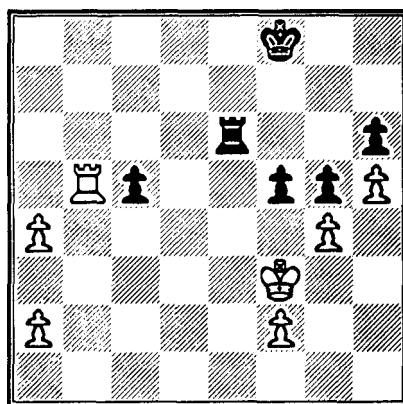
### 38...Bc5 39.Bxc5+ bxc5 40.Rb5 a4!

40...Rc6 41.Kc4 c4 42.Kd5 doesn't help Black at all.

### 41.bxa4

Weaker is 41.Rxc5 axb3 42.axb3 Rb6.

### 41...f5!



This move doesn't save the game, but it makes White's task more difficult. Activity above all—the golden rule of Rook endings! An interesting possibility was 41...Rc6, but after 42.a5 c4 43.Rb6 Rc8 44.Ke2!, the c-pawn is lost.

### 42.gxf5 Re5 43.a5 Rxf5+ 44.Ke3 Rf4

The Rook hurries to get behind the a-pawn, but it doesn't help. Black will unavoidably find himself in Zugzwang. Now the following moves are forced.

### 45.a6 Ra4 46.Rb6 Kg7 47.Rg6+ Kh7 48.Kd3 g4 49.a3

As soon as White's King passes the fourth rank to help the a-pawn, the curtain falls.

### 49...c4+ 50.Kc3 Kh8 51.Rxh6+ Kg7 52.Rc6 Kh7 53.h6 Kh8 54.Kd4 Kh7 55.Rb6

All White's maneuverings are aimed at

forcing Black's King to the last rank, when the position reaches critical mass—the a-pawn promotes giving check.

### 55...Kg8 56.Rd6 Kh7 57.Rc6 Kh8 58.Kc5!

All is ready for the final execution.

### 58...c3 59.Kb6 Rxa3 60.a7 Rb3+ 61.Ka6 Ra3+ 62.Kb7 1-0

Outstandingly elegant play! I believe even Karpov would be delighted to go over this game.

Just as I finished this article, the bulletin from the Moscow World Cup Qualification Tournament came in. The Moscow tournament took place in the second half of May, immediately after the Pula Open. While I was going through this bulletin, another game of Cvitan caught my attention. He played the same line in the last round—and again he was victorious, defeating IM A. Huzman (U.S.S.R.) in another instructive endgame. Thus he scored two significant victories in the same month in the line under discussion.

The Moscow game was important to the final standings, and up to the 20th move it was identical to the game Cvitan-Timoshchenko. Instead of 20...Qe4, Black decided to enter the inferior endgame immediately by playing 20...Qxd1. However, he was convincingly outplayed.

### Grunfeld Fianchetto D76

GM Ognjen Cvitan  
IM A. Huzman

### World Cup Qualification, Moscow 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 O-O 5.Bg2 d5 6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.O-O Nb6 8.Nc3 Nc6 9.e3 Re8 10.d5 Na5 11.Nd4 Bd7 12.e4 c6 13.b3 cxd5 14.exd5 e6 15.dxe6 Bxe6 16.Be3 Bd5 17.Rc1 Bxg2 18.Kxg2 Nd5 19.Nxd5 Qxd5+ 20.Nf3 Qxd1 21.Rfxd1 Re7 22.b4 Nc6 23.b5 Ne5 24.a4 Nxf3 25.Kxf3 b6 26.Rc6 Be5 27.Bh6 f6 28.Be3 Kf7 29.Rd2 Re6 30.Rd7+ Re7 31.Rxe7+ Kxe7 32.Bf4 Bxf4 33.Kxf4 Rd8 34.Ke4 Rd7 35.h4 Kf7 36.g4 Ke7 37.g5 fxg5 38.hxg5 Kf7 39.Ke5 Ke7 40.Rc8 Kf7 41.f4 a6 42.Rh8 Kg7 43.Rb8 axb5 44.axb5 Rf7 45.Rxb6 Rf5+ 46.Ke4 1-0